

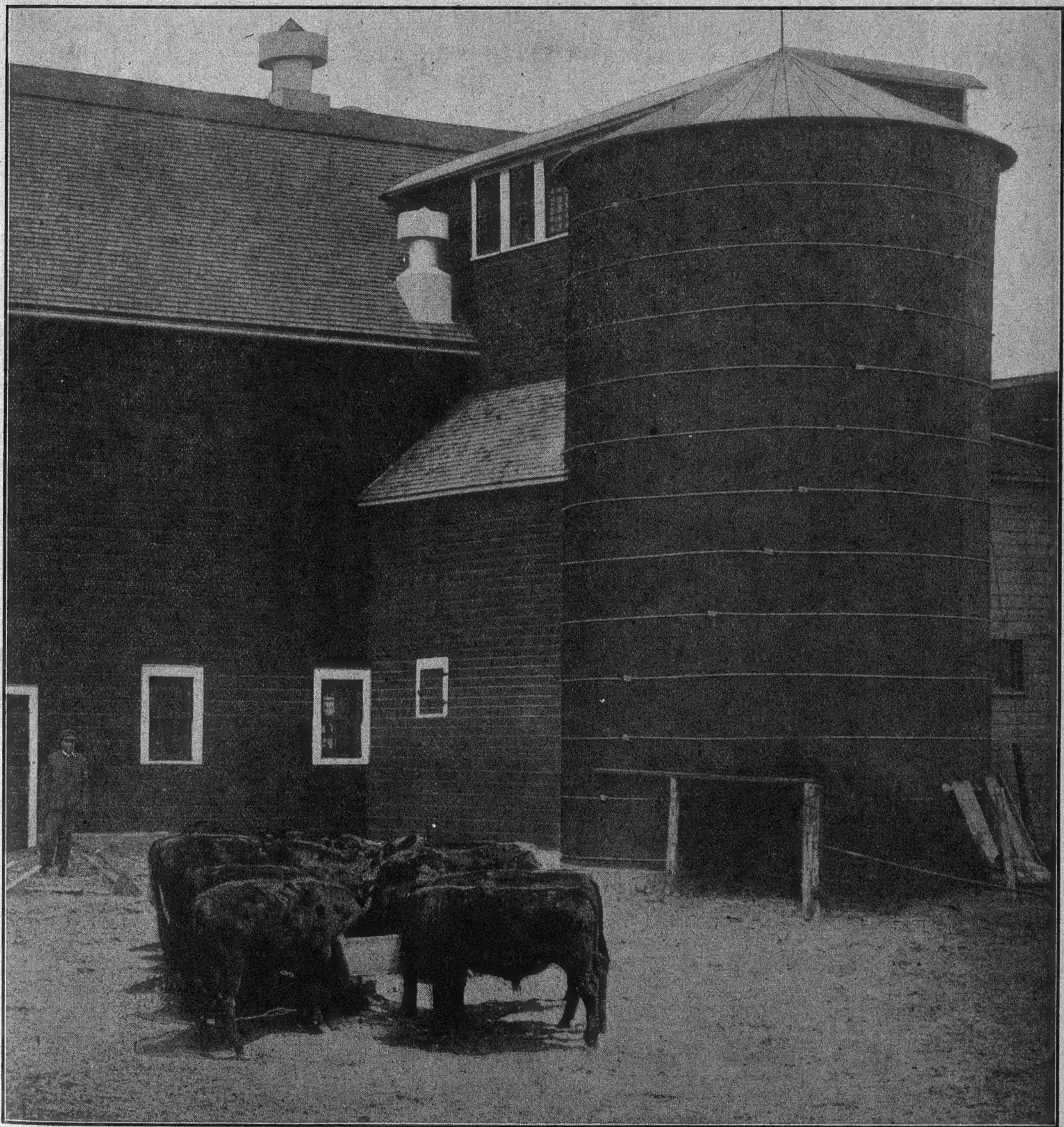
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg Man*

*November 28, 1917*

*\$1.50 per Year*



**Making Beef For The Allies**

**Circulation over 35,000 weekly**



# Hog Producers Assured Protection

There is a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe. Britain, France and Italy urgently need all the hog products that the United States and Canada can possibly produce. The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating to greatly increase the production of hogs in Canada. In connection with this undertaking, Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Food Controller for Canada, made the following statement to a representative gathering of packers and produce men:

"The hog producer will want to know at the very outset that there is assured to him as grower *his fair share of the price* paid by the consumer.

"Between him and the consumer is the packer and the distributor. Both he and the consumer have the right to know that the charge for packing and distributing is in relation to the cost of these services.

"In the case of flour mills, we have worked out what is practically Government control in the form of license. The only profit the miller will be allowed is 25c. per barrel on the flour. The bran and shorts will be sold to the farmers at actual cost. We are adopting a plan for control in connection with wholesale fruit and vegetable men. In the case of packing houses and cold storage plants it *must mean practical and effective Government control.*"

## CONFIDENCE JUSTIFIED

The assurance to the producer of a fair share of the price paid by the consumer, considered in association with the ever increasing demand of the Allies for meat, justifies confidence in the future of the swine industry.

There is a world shortage of meat. In Europe the situation is so critical that it is now one of the vital factors in deciding the outcome of the war. And hogs, on account of their prolificacy and early maturity, provide the only way to relieve the emergency.

Some idea of the enormous increase in the consumption of bacon and hams overseas since the beginning of the war is given by a statement of the British Imports:—

In 1913 they were .....	638,000,000 lbs.
In 1914 they were .....	664,000,000 lbs.
In 1915 they were .....	896,000,000 lbs.
In 1916 they were .....	1,006,000,000 lbs.

There has been no increase in the world's hog production to meet this enormous increase in consumption. Quick action by the Canadian producer is needed. The number of hogs slaughtered at Inspected Establishments in Canada in September, 1917, show a decrease of nearly 27% compared with September, 1916. Despatches from Copenhagen state that the total prohibition of pork exports is anticipated in order to insure an adequate supply of meats and fats to the Danish population.

In view of the urgency of the situation every person who can raise hogs should seriously consider the possibility of raising at least one or two extra litters. There is an individual responsibility. Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow, whereas each of these young sows through her progeny could produce, at a moderate estimate, 1,500 lbs. of meat within a twelve-month period.

## SAVE THE YOUNG SOWS

Every soldier in the British Army requires  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of bacon per day in order to maintain the highest bodily efficiency. Multiply this  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of bacon by the millions in the Allied Armies and some idea is secured of the urgent need of increased hog production for military purposes alone.

**Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture**  
**LIVE STOCK BRANCH**  
**OTTAWA**



## A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

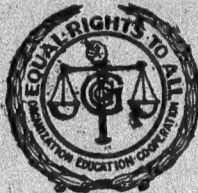
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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The Guide Staff subscribed \$3,550 to the Victory Loan. Out of 30 permanent employees 23 are on the subscription list and they averaged \$155 each. This, of course, is exclusive of the printing department which did equally well in its response to the appeal for the loan. About two-thirds of the staff are young lady stenographers, etc., and the way they rallied to the support of the loan was very gratifying. Special arrangements have been made so that employees can take advantage of the terms of the loans by which the amount of the bonds can be paid on the instalment plan if desired. Everyone on the staff realizes the importance of making the loan a success and have done their best in supporting it.

The only farm paper in Canada conducting a fully organized and well-equipped book department is The Guide. A farm library is necessary to every farm home. It is a constant source of education and interest to all members of the household, indispensable to the student of agriculture, sociology, economics, politics, history, etc., and in many cases takes the place of a correspondence course when time or money will not permit. Self-education means success.

It is the aim of the department to build up these home libraries, thus encouraging education and a pleasant and profitable way of spending spare hours that otherwise would be wasted. Not only are educational books carried but also the best of new fiction by the best and popular writers. Some people read everything and anything that comes their way. We wish to discourage that and substitute the suggestion to "read only books that induce self-culture." We place stress upon books that are best, and the best are not always the high priced volumes. Our experience in the book business, our business connections with the foremost publishers, both in Canada and the United States and our knowledge of literary affairs is at the disposal of all residents of the rural districts. Let this department help solve your reading problems.

Better and Bigger is going to be our Club Women's page. Women through their clubs are doing wonderful things for their country. The women of Alberta through their clubs secured a Municipal Hospital Act. The act was passed practically as it was drafted by Mrs. Walter Paribby, a farm woman who is president of the Alberta United Farm Women. The club women of Saskatchewan have worked for Mother's Pensions and an act establishing pensions for mothers is to be brought up at the present session of the Saskatchewan legislature. These are only a

few of the things women are doing through their clubs. The Guide through its club page is going to keep its readers closely in touch with the work of women's clubs on the prairie. In this issue is related what some of them have done under the most adverse of circumstances.

If you are interested in municipal matters you should turn to page 20 of this issue of The Guide and pass judgment on The Guide's new municipal department. Everyone realizes that too much attention cannot be given to the up-building of local governmental institutions. The greatest drawback to this is the fact that the greater part of the people are too busy or too indifferent to keep in touch with the happenings in their own community. As far as the rural municipalities are concerned once each year there is an annual meeting called; after this the public seems satisfied to let everything drift until the next annual meeting is advertised. You should be in constant touch with the affairs of your district. Our municipal department was organized to make this easily possible. Use it.

Mrs. Nellie McClung has written an article for the Christmas number of The Guide on the subject of Loyalty. No one is better qualified to write on this subject than Mrs. McClung. For over a year her son Jack has been on the firing line, and she knows just what it costs a mother to send a boy away to fight for the great cause of human freedom. Those who have read her latest book or heard her give readings from it, know how deeply she feels on the war and the sacrifice it has meant to so many western women. And they will read with interest what she has to say on Loyalty in our Christmas issue.

In every district in Western Canada there are men who secured yields this year which were much greater than the average for their district. These yields were not due to luck. They were the result of good farming. Seed selection and thorough and timely cultivation were the chief factors in securing the larger returns. The Guide wishes to secure contributions for publication, telling about the methods followed in obtaining satisfactory yields of wheat, oats, barley or flax. These should deal with the selection of the seed, the preparation of the seed bed, the time, amount and depth of seeding, after-seeding cultivation, if any, and any other matters that will be of value to other farmers not so experienced in farming in the west. Articles may deal with the growing of crops on breaking, stubble, or summerfallow. All contributions published will be paid for.



THE WRONG and THE RIGHT

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In constructing artificial teeth makes a great difference in your appearance.

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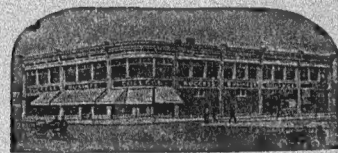
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Elevator Co. Limited, Winnipeg**



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 28, 1917

## The Honor of Canada

Nowhere in Canada in recent years has the condemnation of party politics been more severe than among the organized farmers of the prairie provinces. The spirit of independence and non-partisanship has been growing rapidly. Today for the first time the people have the opportunity to support a non-party government. The union government is strictly non-party. It is composed of almost equal numbers of the leading Conservatives and Liberals together with representatives of labor and the organized farmers. Under no circumstances can the tactics and objectionable actions of the ordinary party be continued by the Union government. While not truly a national government, it is the nearest to what the organized farmers have been demanding that it was possible to secure.

The charge that the Liberals who joined the Union government or are supporting it have sold themselves to the big interests is the meanest kind of falsehood. Who are some of them? Fielding, the father of reciprocity, which was so strongly supported by the Western farmers, has been elected by acclamation as a Union candidate in Nova Scotia. F. F. Pardee, the chief Liberal whip is another. Then there is Rowell the Liberal leader of Ontario, Crerar of the Grain Growers, Calder of Saskatchewan and Sifton of Alberta. Furthermore the leading Liberals of every province except Quebec are supporting the Union government. Never in the history of Canada was there such united support behind one government.

Aside from the tariff question, the program of the Union government is decidedly progressive. Neither party has a good record on the tariff. During his fifteen years of power, Sir Wilfrid Laurier failed to fulfil his tariff pledges. There is just as much hope of tariff reduction from the Union government as from Sir Wilfrid. It will depend in either case upon the pressure of public opinion. The organized farmers will need to be on the alert and make their voices heard to secure justice from any government.

But the big issue in this election is the honor and safety of Canada. If the Allies are defeated the Iron Heel of Germany will be felt in Canada. Our homes, our property and our women will receive the same treatment that was dealt out to Belgium and Serbia and Northern France. Canada went into the war by the unanimous voice of parliament. To slink out of it now and leave our soldiers unsupported would be a national disgrace.

To save the world from German brutality, to protect our homes, our women and our children, and to keep faith with our boys sleeping beneath the sod in France and Flanders, who gave their lives for our protection, Canada must stay in the war to the end. If the Union government is returned with a big majority it will be another proof to the German Kaiser that the Anglo-Saxons are not quitters. It will hasten the end of the war and save the lives of many of our boys at the front. No man need betray any principle, nor forego any of his rights in supporting the Union government in the hour of the nation's need. It is the path of national duty, national patriotism and national honor to keep in power a government pledged to stand side by side with Great Britain, France, Belgium and the United States in the support of everything we hold near and dear.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has been hard hit by the war. Lieutenant J. C. Smith, livestock commissioner for the province is the fifth man from the department to make the supreme sacrifice.

## Military Service and Production

Reports from the country indicate very strong feeling throughout the prairie provinces against the action of the military tribunals in refusing bona fide farmers and farmers' sons exemption from military service. These reports indicate that a very large number of farmers and farmers' sons, many of whom are operating farms of their own, have been refused exemption. For the past year or more, farmers have been told that it was their patriotic duty to produce food. We have had on the authority of no less than Lloyd-George and a host of other minor authorities, that food is as essential as men in the winning of the war. We are informed that with United States in the war, that country cannot produce surplus food more than enough to feed her own army and to help France and Italy, and that Great Britain must look to Canada for food requirements. Furthermore, the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the present moment is putting on a big campaign for greater food production. In the face of all these undeniable facts it is most extraordinary that the exemption tribunals are refusing exemption to farmers and taking them away from their farms.

So acute has become the situation, that many protests have been sent to Ottawa and Sir Robert Borden last week issued a public statement in regard to it. In discussing the Military Service Act and the reinforcements for the army, he states as follows:—

"It was the intention of parliament that those who could serve their country more usefully and effectively by continuing in essential work in which they were engaged, should continue therein, and should be exempt from military service. This intention was not founded upon consideration for the individual as such, but in furtherance of the paramount national interest. The instructions issued to the tribunals emphasised the importance of production, and especially the production of food and munitions. From reports received by the prime minister, it appears that in some instances, tribunals have refused exemption where the circumstances distinctly required that it should be granted; as, for example, in cases where exemption has been refused to men long engaged in agricultural production, without whose labor such production could not be continued."

Here we have it on the definite statement of the prime minister that exemption tribunals were instructed that men engaged in essential agricultural production were not to be drafted into the army. This is quite at variance with some of the statements that have been made by certain military authorities. The premier, in his statement, recommends that farmers who have been refused exemption should appeal at once to the central tribunal. Although three days is the time allowed for appeal, he points out that this time can be extended upon application to the appeal tribunal or upon application to the Minister of Justice. Therefore, every farmer or farmer's son who has been refused exemption should immediately appeal by addressing a letter as follows according to the province in which he resides.

In Manitoba—to the Registrar under the Military Service Act, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan—to the Registrar under the Military Service Act, Regina, Sask. In Alberta—to the Registrar under the Military Service Act, Calgary, Alta.

These appeals need only be in the form of an ordinary letter stating the case and giving the serial number assigned to the person to whom exemption has been refused. The appeal tribunals are composed of county court judges, and the applicant in making the appeal is permitted to have a lawyer to support his case if he desires it. It is therefore, imperative that the appeals should be put in at once and it is evident that very careful instructions will be issued to the appeal tribunals and with more likelihood of their being adhered to than

has been the case with the exemption tribunals. As individuals, farmers are no more entitled to exemption than any other class of people, but for almost the first time in the history of Canada, agricultural production has become almost absolutely essential to the safe-guarding of the Empire. If the Allied armies are to win in this war, there must be more food produced in Canada. That food can only be produced by farmers working on their farms. If we read and can understand the statements of the world's foremost authorities, the farmers of Western Canada are serving the Empire better by producing food than by becoming soldiers at the present time. Premier Borden's statement supports these views.

## Eighty Per Cent. Flavelle

Some months ago a great sensation was created when Mr. O'Connor, the high cost of living commissioner, announced that the Wm. Davies Co. and the Matthews-Blackwell Co. had been making enormous profits out of bacon. Sir Joseph Flavelle, president of the Wm. Davies Co., chairman of the munitions board and multi-millionaire, was very indignant and sorrowful. He immediately denied it and asked the government to appoint a special commission to investigate. Then at tremendous expense he placed a huge advertising campaign in nearly all the papers in Canada showing his profits and tried to prove that they had not been large. The government took him at his word and appointed a commission which reported two weeks ago. Sir Joseph must derive very little consolation from the report because it shows that his company in 1916 made a profit of 80 per cent. on its capital. This profit was shown to be made entirely out of war business and mostly out of contracts with the British government. This is the same Sir Joseph who was honored with a title by the King for his services to the Empire. It begins to look as though his services came pretty high. The popularity of the government is not increased by retaining Sir Joseph as Minister of Munitions. This 80 per cent. stuff in war time does not go down well with the general public. It is true that packers' profits are being taxed in the future, but it will be well to make an example of Sir Joseph and at least dismiss him from the public service.

## Get On The Voters' List

Be certain you get on the voters' list. If you do not, you may not be surprised if the returning officer tells you on polling day that you have no vote. Under the War Time Elections Act enumerators are appointed to prepare lists of voters in each polling division in an electoral district. These enumerators are now preparing the lists. They are empowered to adopt as a basis for these lists under certain conditions defined in the Act part or parts of any provincial or municipal lists of voters in force now or last in force which may be applicable to that particular polling division. They may add to or take from these lists the names of persons they find qualified or not qualified to vote. These lists are to be completed and signed by December 2. Two copies are to be immediately posted up in two of the most public places in the polling division, one of which is to be the post office. A copy of the list must also be forwarded to each candidate. Attached to the copies posted must be the name and location of a place where the enumerator may conveniently be found for at least two successive hours on each day except Sunday for ten days before December 17, which is polling day, and also where he may be found on polling day. Names may be added to this list up



to five days before polling day after the enumerator has been satisfied such name is that of a qualified voter. Similarly names of unqualified voters may be erased. Application must be made to have your name on the list not later than five days previous to polling. Only under particular conditions may any whose names are not on these lists obtain the right to mark their ballot. Hence, now is the time to see your name is on the list. If the enumerator does not call on you or refuses to put your name on, find out immediately why and get your name on. The vote is the sacred right of every worthy citizen and his failure to use it would almost merit the taking of it from him. The greatest questions that ever faced the Canadian electorate are to be decided on December 17. You owe it to your country and yourself to take your responsibility in this election. The only way to do it is to be certain you can poll your vote.

### Appealing Exemptions

It has been announced by Premier Borden that in cases where the exemption tribunals are granting exemptions too freely, appeals will be put in by the government. This has been largely brought about by the action of the tribunals in Quebec where it is reported that over 75 per cent. of the men called under the Conscription Act are being exempted. The same is reported from St. Boniface. If military service is to receive the support of the people of Canada, it must be administered in an impartial manner and exemptions that are granted should only be in the case of essential employment. It is reported already that the military authorities and the government have appealed against a number of exemptions granted in both the above places.

### Safeguarding Democracy

Since the outbreak of the war, democracy in Canada has suffered some severe repulses and gained at the same time some decided victories. The Franchise Act is not a democratic measure, but the income tax and the original war profits tax were decidedly democratic, and it is promised that the two latter taxes will be increased. Prohibition has made tremendous strides and if federal legislation had been as progressive as provincial, Canada would be free from the liquor evil today. Most of the women in Canada today have the vote and it is but a short time until all will enjoy it on equal terms with men. Prior to the war farmers received low prices for their produce and organized labor low wages. Since the war, both the farmers and organized labor have come more nearly to their own than ever before.

Probably the greatest advantage to democracy has been a thoroughly aroused opinion. Never before was there a more widespread interest in national problems than today, which speaks well for democracy after the war. One of the greatest dangers

is that the powerful and wealthy interests have become more strongly entrenched than ever and will fight more vigorously after the war to retain the unjust privileges which they enjoy. All this drives home an important lesson to the farmers of the prairie provinces. That lesson is that regardless of their political feeling they should endeavor to elect every possible candidate who stands on the Farmers' Platform. The Farmers' Platform, in brief, is a democratic bill of rights on the following questions:—

- Tariff Reduction.
- Taxation of Land Values.
- Graduated Income Tax.
- Graduated Inheritance Tax.
- Graduated Profits Tax.
- Nationalization of Railways, Telegraphs and Express.
- Conservation of Natural Resources.
- Direct Legislation.
- Publicity of Campaign Funds.
- Abolition of Patronage.
- Provincial Control of Liquor.
- Women Franchise.

While it is true that the big question facing the electors at the present moment is the winning of the war, it is equally true that the men they are now electing to parliament will have to deal with all these questions when the war is over. The candidates standing on the Farmers' Platform are "win-the-war" candidates in every sense of the word, but during the war and after the war they will protect the rights of the people on every one of the principles laid down in the Farmers' Platform. There are a number of farmers' candidates now in the field and a number of other candidates who have endorsed the Farmers' Platform. It is in the best interests of the farmers of the prairie provinces that they be elected. In no other way can the farmers of the West have an adequate voice in the parliament of Canada.

### Farmers' Companies Progressing

The reports of the three big farmers' companies show that their development is progressing satisfactorily. Owing to the tremendous volume of business they are handling, the profits have been large, but on the actual turn-over has been smaller than with many lines of business. The amount paid out by the three companies in war profits to the Dominion treasury has been nearly \$1,000,000. The success of these companies demonstrates that the farmers in the prairie provinces are learning that their best interests are served by standing together.

It is only a few years since the farmers in the Western provinces were absolutely unorganized and unable to take united action or present a united front on anything. Those were the days when they suffered severely at the hands of various interests who considered it their divine right to prey upon farmers in every way. Ten years of education and organization work, however, has wrought a mighty change. Farmers have learned that they are capable of doing their own business just as efficiently as those who previously claimed a monopoly of business ability. They have also learned that by standing together and supporting each other and their own institutions, they have greatly benefitted themselves. The success of the farmers' organizations generally has brought great encouragement to the farmers on the plains. They now see the possibility of developing a contented and prosperous farm community largely through their own efforts, where ten years ago the future was not so promising. What the future of the great farmers' companies will be here in the West no one will be foolish enough to predict, but that it will be great is beyond the shadow of a doubt.

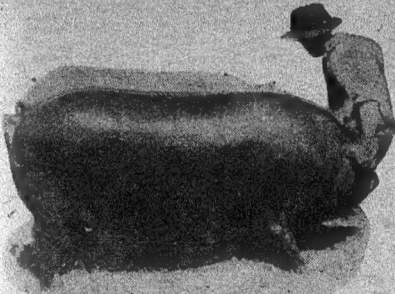


The Inter-Provincial liquor business is in a flourishing condition. Attorney-General Turgeon states that there are thirty-five export liquor firms in Saskatchewan. These are engaged in shipping liquor to Alberta and Manitoba. In Alberta and Manitoba there are equal numbers of firms shipping liquor into Saskatchewan. How long will the Dominion government allow this subversion of the people's will to continue?

The Non-partisan Leader, the official organ of the Non-partisan Political League of Saskatchewan, has suspended publication. The league itself is not far from dissolution, according to reports received. One of the chief weaknesses of the work of the league was its attempt to accomplish a political revolution with practically no educational work. Social and political revolutions are matters of slow and steady growth.

If the powers that be should decide that Sir Joseph Flavelle's splendid work for the Empire is deserving of recognition, we would suggest that he be raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Eighty Per Cent.





# School Fairs in Saskatchewan

*A new era dawning--64,000 in attendance--Farmers' Organizations Helped*

By A. W. Cocks, B.Sc.

The discussion of educational matters during the past two or three years in Saskatchewan has created considerable interest and has resulted in the government arranging for a survey of the educational system by Dr. Foght, of the bureau of Education, Washington. While no great changes in policy will be made until the survey is completed, yet improvements in certain directions have been effected and progress is continually being made. The operation of The School Attendance Act, passed at the last session of the legislature, is doing much to improve attendance, particularly in the rural districts. By directing more attention to such subjects as agriculture, household science, manual training and hygiene, much has been done to help the schools of the province to better adapt themselves to the needs of their particular communities. It is, however, increasingly evident that some rather radical reforms will be necessary before our educational system will be able to perform its proper function in this province, and that some of these reforms will result in considerable increase in the expenditure for educational purposes.

Are the people of Saskatchewan prepared to pay for these improvements to their educational system? There are indications that more interest is being taken in and more financial support being given to the schools today than ever before. The one agency which has done most during the last two or three years to direct the attention of the public to educational affairs in the locality is the school fair. The splendid support given by the people of the province this year to school fairs in every inspectorate has been most encouraging. About 160 school fairs have been held in Saskatchewan this fall. On an average 10 schools have co-operated for the purposes of the fair, which has been held at some convenient centre in the district. The average attendance has been about 200 children and 200 adults, and the average number of exhibits 500. For the whole province this would mean that approximately 32,000 children and 32,000 adults have taken part in the school fairs in the province during the fall of 1917.

The following quotation from a letter, describing the interest taken in one of these fairs is typical.

"Some of the results of the school fair movement in this community have been so interesting and significant that I want you to know of them.

"The children, on the day of the fair, were bubbling over with happiness from the time they began their sports at ten in the morning until they closed their chubby fists over their prize money at six in the evening. There were ten schools represented. . . . Not a shirker or a fault-finder in the group—all did good team work.

"Every school board contributed \$10 and the rural municipality \$25 toward the school fair fund. Besides this, many patrons gave special prizes for exhibits in which they were more particularly interested. One patron gave a framed certificate to the school obtaining the greatest number of points at the fair. Three men, interested in athletics, gave a basket-ball outfit to the school obtaining the most points in sports.

"Labor was scarce and all the farmers were busy, but many took time off to do their share in the preparations. One man, with very little hired help, laid the new walks about the grounds and set up a part of the school fence. It was interesting to see two old men helping to dig the post holes, paying no attention to the rain. The fair was near

at hand and they meant to have at least a part of the fence up. One old gentleman, nearly 70, brought a team and nearly pulverized the tree plot surrounding the school yard. A board member from each of two other districts disced, dragged and levelled the sports ground. A store-keeper put in a broken window and put the gas lamp in readiness for the evening. Another merchant took over the work of decorating the hall for the concert. A mother wrote most of the entry cards and envelopes, that the money might be saved for prizes instead of going to the printer.

"Our friends say that the fair was a success. It was so largely because they all did so willingly and so well the parts assigned to them."

## Parents and Ratepayers Do Their Part

From all parts of the province come reports indicating great interest on the part of parents and ratepayers generally. Did one ever hear of a farmer stopping his harvest work for anything other than a break-down or bad weather? This



Seeding Operations in the School Garden at Qu'Appelle, Sask.

fall several farmers stopped their outfits, hitched their horses to the waggon and drove the children and their exhibits to the local fair. One such man was heard to say: "This half day has cost me \$80, but it's worth it." In another case the teacher and pupils of a rural school were taken by the owners of automobiles a distance of 72 miles to the fair. These children, who started from home at 5 a.m., were so full of enthusiasm and energy that they were able to win prizes in the singing, spelling and athletic contests after their long drive.

The committees in charge of arrangements had little difficulty in enlisting financial aid. Usually each school board contributes five or ten dollars and the municipal council often gives a small grant. The business men of the towns and villages are quite generous with special prizes. One merchant offered a pony worth \$125 as the first prize in a spelling contest.

## Judging Watched—Decisions Awaited With Interest

The judging is done by farmers, business men, teachers and representatives from the department. This judging is not always an easy matter, and the ability of the farmers, their wives and other judges is often severely tested, but no judge at the provincial exhibition at Regina ever gave more serious consideration to his decisions and no de-

cisions were ever awaited with more eagerness or received with more general approval than those made by judges at school fairs. The beautifully generous way in which children congratulate one another without a trace of envy or jealousy, and their absolute faith in the judges' decisions leads one to give of one's best in making the awards.

There is no doubt that the school fair has aroused more interest and sympathy for the children and their education than anything else has done in recent years. One teacher, who had undertaken the greater part of the burden of organization at one very successful fair, said: "I don't know what I should have done but for the splendid help from the people of the community," and as she described it and thought of the sympathetic interest which had been shown, and which she had, perhaps, little suspected before, and looked at the scores of happy faces around her, tears of thankfulness and joy came to her eyes as she said: "You know, I wanted something done this morning. But Mr. B—said: 'Don't you worry, ma'am, I'll fix it,' and although he is an old man and lame, he was down early this morning and has been helping ever since." The bank manager was attending to the financial end, receiving subscriptions and paying out the prizes. The Red Cross Society was attending to refreshments. The farmers and business men and their wives were acting as judges, while the teachers as a committee were in charge of the general organization.

## The Biggest Day of the Year

And what does the school fair mean to the children? Without doubt it is the best day of the year. It is their day. For weeks and months they have been preparing their exhibits from the garden, from the class-room and from the great outdoors. They have been practising spelling, reading, singing, reciting, writing and physical exercises, and at last everything is ready for the fair. With happy faces, shining eyes and busy tongues they are driven in decorated waggons, buggies, democrats and autos to the chosen centre. While the judging of exhibits is in progress the athletic contests are the centre of attraction, and this seems to introduce the pupils from one school district to those of another, and for the rest of the day there are no strangers. When the prize ribbons have all been attached pupils, parents and friends commence a tour of inspection. What a scene! One little fellow discovers he has a prize for his collection of weeds. His eyes sparkle with excitement and he exclaims: "Oh look! Where's mother?" He must show mother, and then with justifiable pride mother's eyes brighten too, and together they continue the search for more delightful surprises. The sewing and cooking naturally attract mother's eye and she comments on the good work accomplished. "They only started this last spring, you know, after they knew there was to be a fair," she informs an interested neighbor. "I wish we had done some of this work when I was at school." Next comes a splendid collection of insects. One of the teachers explains that the boy who made it was hardly interested in nature study at all a year ago, but the thought of the fair had spurred him on to work for his school, and now he was a nature enthusiast. A few days before he had been heard to say: "Well, if our bugs don't get a prize, I'll eat 'em." The art work reveals much latent artistic talent, while the compositions indicate the power of clear expression and lucid thought seldom credited to our prairie pupils.

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All Phases of Farming are Represented at the Boys' and Girls' Club Fairs. Left—Display of Vegetables at Griffin, Sask., School Fair. Right—Proud Prize-winners in the Calf Classes.



# Hearts and Hazards

## Gertrude Receives a Letter and Sees a Rival

By Edwin Baird

Part V.

"I think," said Ben, choosing his words with care, "it's a little because of both."

"You've heard of the disagreement between my daughter and myself?"

Ben nodded.

"And you know what caused it?"

"I heard— Yes, I know what caused it."

"Then don't you think," said Sage with paternal persuasion, "it would be best to tell me why you came to strike that hound in the face?"

Ben drew a deep breath.

"I'll tell you the whole truth, Mr. Sage, in a dozen words, if you will promise not to mention it to anybody else."

Sage nodded for him to go ahead.

"Well, I happened to overhear Henkel speak of Miss Sage, and I didn't like his speech. And that," concluded Ben, turning to go, "explains it all."

"But hold on!" cried Sage, beside himself with joy. "Don't run away! This changes the complexion of the whole thing."

"I'll have to be going," said Ben, freeing himself from Sage's detaining grasp. "I haven't had my supper yet, and it's getting late—"

"Well, by George, a pretty excuse! Come in and eat with me, you rascal!" Sage attempted to drag him toward the house.

"No, I'll have to be going. Good night. And don't forget, Mr. Sage, that you promised not to tell."

But Sage's new-born delight did not decrease as he saw the enveloping darkness swallow Ben's powerful form. His eyes still shone and his heart filled with content, the first he had known in upward of a week. For he was thinking:

"I didn't promise! I only nodded. I didn't say I wouldn't tell. And Ben should be vindicated."

And then he went indoors to tell Gertrude all about it.

As Ben had predicted, Gertrude would not believe a word of it.

"He made it all up," she spiritedly declared, when her father had finished, "just as he made up that other atrocious story against Mr. Henkel. Dad, I'm surprised that you can still believe in this man. Can't you see he's simply adding one slanderous falsehood to another?"

"Nothing of the sort!" protested Sage, emphatically; but she would not listen.

"Mr. Henkel is a gentleman," she hurried on, "while this bumpkin, Ben Abbott, hasn't one single spark of decency. His behaviour, all the way through this disgraceful affair, has proved that. It's just like him, after almost killing poor Mr. Henkel, to hide behind my skirts; to drag my name into it and pretend he was fighting for me. Who but a cad would do such a thing? Oh!" she raged, closing her fists, "I wish I were a man!"

Sage, ascending to his room that night, trod the stairs heavily, sighing at every step. He paused while removing his shoes and sat on the edge of the bed, thinking. Suppose he secured some proof besides Ben's word? Ben's word, of course, was enough for him, but it was obvious enough that Gertrude wouldn't believe it on oath. If, therefore, he could find another person who had overheard Henkel— Here Sage's thought in that direction came to a close, retarded by the same consideration which had made Ben silent when repeatedly urged to tell what started the fight. It would never do to have it publicly known that Gertrude's name had been sullied at large by a drunken crook of Henkel's stripe. From the horror of that Sage recoiled with loathing, and, hemmed in on every side, recognizing the hopelessness of ever convincing his daughter of the truth, he undressed and went dolorously to bed.

On his daughter's bitter attitude he said nothing to Ben next day, nor the next. On the day after that, Saturday, Ben left the firm of Sage & Company, never to return there again.

The black clouds which now obscured Ben's horizon were mitigated by one bright ray of sunshine—he would be able to resume his chosen work at least a month earlier than he had expected.

His mother, enkindled by his enthusiasm, was as eager for the farm as he, and preparations for return-

ing moved forth apace. A tenant was found for the Peoria cottage; the household goods were packed; Lucy went to Springfield to stay with Aunt Ella till school opened; and at last Ben and Mrs. Abbott started for the railway station. It was within walking distance and they went afoot, he with two thumping suit cases, she carrying the cage which enclosed her canary.

En route they passed the Sage's home; and Ben, lifting his eyes that way, saw Gertrude on the veranda with a crowd of gay young people, all making merry in the warm afternoon. She, apparently, was the merriest of all, and he wondered if it was because she knew he was going away. Thereupon he was overwhelmed by a rush of unhappy memories which he had been trying to drown in the swirl of these last few busy days.

But the world wore a different hue once he was established on the farm again. Back in his native environment—and it was the only environment for which he really cared—he felt as a bird released from a trap to fly at will. The harvest was beginning and he was busy occupied from dawn till dusk. He ate enormously, his mind always on the work ahead and he went to bed early and slept like a child.

His life thus crowded, there was no room or time for melancholy musings, but there came periods, after the second week, when he looked sadly back over all that had happened since that Sunday afternoon he had tried to say he loved her. These wistful thoughts of the past were bred in solitude and came only during the rare intervals in the twenty-four hours when he was not engaged with the work of the farm. Sometimes, too, though not often, when working in the fields he would have the feeling that his life was not the perfect thing it seemed to be. He was conscious at these times of something lacking—a vague yet undeniable void.

Because of the blinding passion which had inflamed his fighting blood that night, Ben had not discerned that Henkel's words were heard by another—namely, the furtive-eyed person to whom these words were addressed. And, though not disinterested, Blackie was destined to be the one to impart this knowledge to Gertrude.

Descending to breakfast on a warm morning in late August she discovered her parents discussing

a matter which patently concerned her. Sage passed her the morning newspaper, at the same time indicating an item on the first page.

"Read it," he said briefly. "I think it'll interest you."

It was about Henkel, and, as she read, a swift revulsion went through her. Henkel had been arrested for swindling a Chicago woman out of two thousand dollars in a fraudulent stock scheme, and he now languished in the county jail of that city.

"Who's lying now?" chuckled her father.

She devoted herself to sliced peaches and cream and said nothing.

"Seems to me—" he began, but his wife, looking at him meaningly, shook her head with vigor, and he desisted. After all there was no use of rubbing it in.

Gertrude's initial repugnance changed, after breakfast, to a sense of shame—that she, who had always thought rather well of herself, could have been infatuated with such a creature! And this feeling crystallized when the postman came, bringing a letter addressed to her in lead pencil. The enclosure, similarly inscribed, began without preliminary:

"I want to wise you up to something I think you oughta know. That guy, Abbott I think his name is, slamed Henk that night because he herd Henk speak dirt of you. I wont repeat the dirt Henk said, but it was enuf to make this Abbott all-fired mad. I don't blame him for what he done. Henk is a no-good guy, he aint even square with his pals, I & he was side kicks once but he double-crosted me."

Folding the sheet of cheap paper, Gertrude stared bitterly off into the shady yard, a bright gleam in her long, dark eyes. She was breathing a bit more rapidly than usual, and her under lip was drawn in between her teeth.

Mrs. Sage, sitting near-by on the broad piazza, observed these things from the tail of her eye.

"Who did you hear from, dear?"

Gertrude unfolded the note, glanced at it, and after a brief debate with herself handed it silently to her mother. Mrs. Sage read it through, but the phraseology puzzled her.

"Perhaps," ventured Mrs. Sage, after a little pause, "it would be well to let Ben know—"

"Oh, Mother," she interrupted, "I've been so horrid to him! How could he ever forgive me?"

"You might at least ask him to, dear. I believe if you ask him in the right way—"

"Couldn't I write, Mother? Wouldn't that do just as well?"

"Perhaps. But it would seem more gracious if you called on him and his mother at their farm."

Gertrude made no reply to this, but sat brooding in a heavy silence until her mother rose to go indoors.

She started thirty minutes later, feeling an urgent desire for haste, now that she had decided to see the ordeal through. But when she drew near the Abbotts' farm her courage began to evaporate. Every unkind thought she had spoken of him, every unjust act, was now green in her mind and accusing, and she felt she would rather die than go to him with an apology on her lips. No apology, she firmly believed, could ever undo the wrong she had done.

She drew within sight of the two-storied farmhouse and motored past it, telling herself she would return in a minute—or as soon as she had her courage back. And then she saw him. He was leaning against the wire fence which separated his farm from the one adjoining and he was talking with a comely young woman, who also leaned against the fence.

Immediately Gertrude, seeing a way out, pounced upon this excuse. Of course, she reasoned, he would not care to be interrupted now, so the only thing to do was to go back home and write him a letter. She left promptly.

Ben meanwhile, having glanced toward the road and failed to recognize the heavily veiled young woman in the automobile, turned back to Carrie Ortmann, his neighbor's daughter, and finished explaining to her the most efficacious way of fighting army worms.

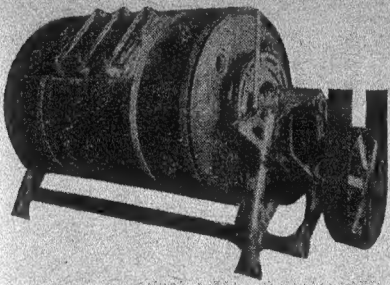
During the first part of her homeward trip, Gertrude sedulously sketched in her mind an outline for the contemplated letter to Ben; but



He was leaning against a wire fence, talking with a comely young woman.

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# Western Dairy Developments

*How the Prairie Provinces have been put on the Dairy Map*

By R. D. Colquette

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are the leading dairy provinces of the Dominion. Not in quantity. Ontario produces more dairy products in a year than they do in three. Quebec beats them, and the maritime provinces equal them as far as amount is concerned. But in an essential sense they lead. They have tackled the toughest problem in connection with the dairy business, and gone further toward its solution than the other provinces. That problem is the grading of butter and cream. Last year 98 per cent. of the butter produced in Alberta creameries was made from graded cream. In Saskatchewan about 65 per cent., and in Manitoba about 65 per cent. of the creamery butter was also made from graded cream. In each province full arrangements have been made for the grading of creamery butter, and most of this product except that sold locally is sold on the government's grade certificate. Compare this with Ontario, which has long held the place of the premier dairy province. She has scarcely touched cream grading. Considerable of her cream is still gathered in cream tanks where good, bad, and indifferent samples, some sweet and good and others in various stages of decomposition, are thrown promiscuously into the same tank and paid for on the same basis. Now there is as much difference, as everyone knows, between clean sweet cream and sour foamy stuff, as there is between No. 1 Hard and feed wheat. Why should the purchase of cream not be made according to grade, the same as is the case with wheat? Everyone admits it. But they shy at tackling the job. It was left to the three prairie provinces to lead the way in this big dairy reform in Canada, and of the three provinces Alberta has been in the lead.

## Dairying in Alberta

From her milk and its products Alberta is making about \$15,000,000 any way. Of creamery butter 8,500,000 pounds are made annually, of dairy butter about 15,000,000 pounds. Over 1,000,000 pounds of cheese are also turned out each year. The industry has witnessed a steady and healthy growth. Twenty years ago the dairy industry was in bad shape in Alberta. Dairymen and farmers had no market, no transportation facilities, and no experience. They were all bankrupt. In 1897 the Dominion took a hand in fostering the dairy business in the West and Dr. J. W. Robertson organized co-operative creamery associations, some of which were located in Alberta and conducted under government management. This continued until 1905, when the province was created, when of course the fostering of dairying was taken over by the province. Meanwhile a few independent creamery men had opened up operations, and though the new government was fostering co-operation no attempt was made to suppress individual enterprises. Being sparsely settled, only small amounts of cream were available in some localities, and with the opening up of railway facilities large central creameries were given a tremendous opportunity to develop. Some strong companies have sprung up, which apparently have been essentially fair in dealing with the farmers, and anxious to co-operate in every way possible in putting the dairy business of the province on a sound footing. One or two other factors were to be taken into consideration. Farmers want a good market for their cream, and it has been found that in most cases they will as soon sell to buyers as to co-operative creameries. The co-operative producer has to pay for his experience, and as a rule has no funds for pioneering. As a

result of all these factors, there has been a swing away from co-operative dairying, although a few small co-operative concerns still exist. In this the province has followed a path which diverged from that taken by Saskatchewan, where the co-operative idea has developed until now it predominates in the dairy industry.

## Cream and Butter Dairying

The experience of the oldest dairy districts has been that one of the most difficult tasks is to put the butter business on a straight grade basis. That is the reason why in so many places butter is so much a pound on any given day, irrespective of whether it is the choicest product imaginable or wagon grease. The advantages of grading have long been recognized. Everybody likes good butter. Everybody detests bad butter. It was, it was said, plainly up to the farmer to produce the choicest kind of article and secure the best price. So you find in all the older districts that the dairy exporters have been trying to harangue farmers into establishing a system of grading for their cream. They have been bulletinized and lectured into various stages of suppressed rebellion at officialdom, and in many cases nothing has been accomplished. In Alberta and the other provinces the problem of grading was tackled from the other end.



The Local Creamery at Dauphin, Man. A 40 x 60 Brick Addition is Being Built

Dairy Commissioner Marker reason in this way: "Everyone has his preferences. He is willing to pay for these preferences. What we want to do is to carry the consumer's preferences back to the farmer and interpret them to him in terms of dollars and cents." And so a system of government grading was established. Butter which was sent through the grading stations was divided into various grades by the government inspectors and sold on the government's grade certificate. This gave the consumer reliable knowledge as to the quality of the stuff he was buying. For the higher quality goods he paid more money. The manufacturers soon found out that it was paying them to give a little extra attention to the care and management of their product. They also began to learn that some farmer's cream made better butter than others, and in order to encourage the proper care of cream on the farm, so that it would be in a respectable condition when it reached the creamery, they began taking quality into consideration when making out the cream cheques. The dairy department assisted on this process of evolution, and in a short time it was found that the province had put its creamery business practically all on a graded basis, and had accomplished in a year or two what had baffled the dairy authorities in many leading dairy provinces and states for years.

At present there are two grading stations, one at Calgary and one at Edmonton. The department also conducts a selling service in connection with these grading stations, some \$300,000 being advanced by the government to carry the department over the season. This selling service and grading service is wide open and can be utilized by any creamery. It is interesting to note that not a single creamery in the province that has started grading has quit.

Much of the cream that is produced in Alberta is shipped to the large central plants in Calgary and Edmonton. The competition that has developed between the various companies is keen, and in some cases unhealthy. Last summer, in at least one place, competition ran the price of cream up 10 cents per pound of butter fat above the normal market value. Some concerns are contesting for the territory with a keenness that may have an element of danger in it. Farmers know from experience that if they are getting 10 cents more for their product at one time than they should be getting, it is a foregone conclusion that somebody is planning to get it back from them in the future. Competition was interfering with the cream grading in such sections. In more than one station, the writer found them paying a flat price for all grades and conditions of cream, hoping thereby to get it away from the more exacting buyers. Whether or not this keenness of competition is an indication that Alberta is getting too far away from the co-operative basis, is something that will have to be learned. Certain it is, however, that strong companies, capable of throwing unlimited resources into the business can make it uncomfortable for enterprises less favored with financial strength. The next two or three years, will probably show some interesting developments in the dairy situation in Alberta.

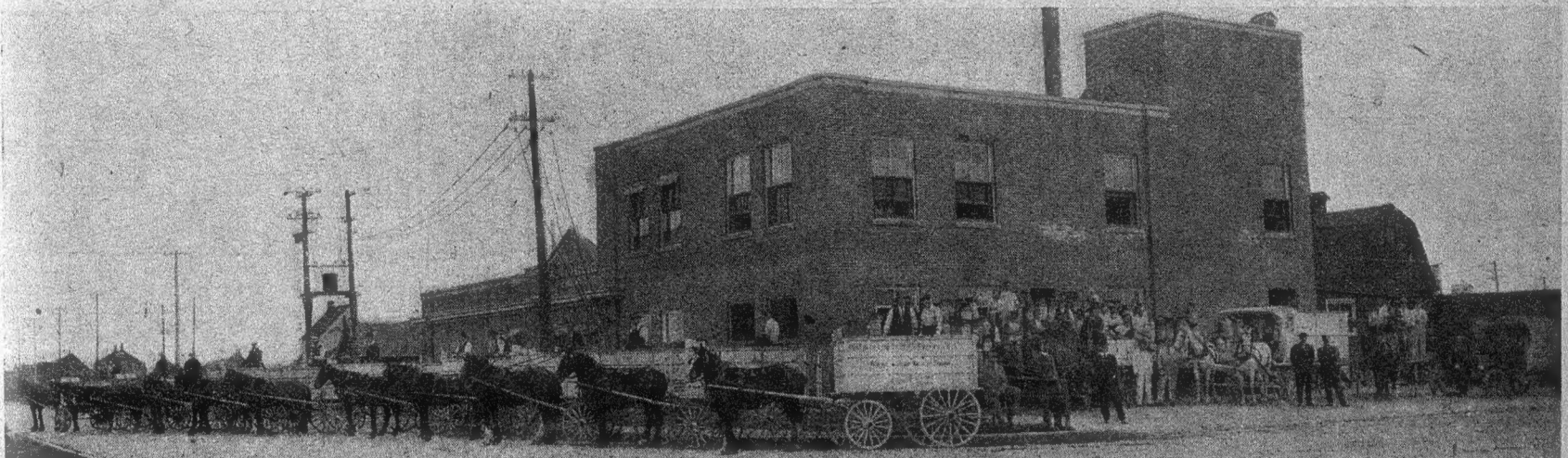
## Co-operative Dairying in Saskatchewan

The most interesting features in connection with dairying in Saskatchewan is the development along co-operative lines. The co-operative creameries of the province have amalgamated into one big concern, operating 20 creameries at different points. The president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., is W. C. Paynter. Concerning the development of the new company and its prospects, Mr. Paynter writes as follows:

"Among the many democratic movements leading to economy and efficiency in handling the products of this province in the interests of the people, there is no better example than is found in the organization and progress of the co-operative creameries. Previous to the creation of the province of Saskatchewan in 1905, the dairy department at Ottawa had inaugurated a scheme of aid to creameries, and provided operators in districts where the farmers would subscribe to cover the value of the plant, they advanced funds on capital account, retaining one cent per pound of butter towards repayment of this; giving credit on the shares of the patrons who provided the cream. Each of these creameries had to do its own financing and make its sales separately, and very often had to sell its butter at a loss as soon as it was made, for the longer they would hold it under poor storage facilities it would deteriorate in value. Conditions got so bad that most of these creameries went down and out finally.

"For a while after the provincial dairy department was formed considerable anxiety was felt for those that were left, not knowing what aid, if any, would be given to the struggling creamery

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The Co-operative Creamery operated at Regina. One of the Local Plants that are being taken over by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited.



# The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

There is food enough in flesh and vegetables wasted in Canada every year to feed every hungry mouth if conserved and saved. Authorities in Britain state that the majority of people should save 10 per cent. more than usual and the more wealthy 20 to 25 per cent. Are we doing it?—Monetary Times.

## THE MILLS OF THE GODS

"The mills of the Gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." There can be no unwarranted haste. Each stage of the process must come about in its own way and in its own good time. There is no use of frail humanity trying and fretting to make the mill turn faster. It can't be done without spoiling things.

Civilization is the grist. Evolution is the milling process. For a few thousand centuries evolution has been working at full capacity. It is impossible to work the mill any harder or any faster. To attempt to do so spells "disaster" for the mill and the grist. But everywhere we see ambitious and impatient people tampering with the mill machinery. They want to do big things and be famous just a little while before they are ground fine enough for the undertaking. We have seen men recklessly playing with the monkey-wrench all our lives and history tells us they were at it centuries before we were born, and all about us is the mess they have made of civilization.

There is an innate desire in every one of us to "monkey with the monkey-wrench." We want to see what will happen. We want to make things as they are not. The little boy takes his new train to pieces to see why it won't go straight instead of in a circle. The little girl takes her doll to pieces with the hope that she can make over the crooked arms.

The desire to tamper with the machinery of evolution has already seized some women. Women have come to the stage in evolution where they have been turned out of the mill as full-fledged citizens. The vast majority of us are citizens without experience. Some have much experience. The experienced citizens are a little finer ground than the others. The only difference is that the inexperienced must wait a little time until life has taught them more.

They must not attempt things for which they are not capable. And here is where we inexperienced citizens must procrastinate, must "bide our time."

I don't want my readers to think I am inconsistent, but I find that what I said two weeks ago needs qualifying. Then I agitated that women should be on every public school board and on every municipal council. Today I agitate it just as forcibly and as strongly as ever, but events have transpired which demonstrate that we are not all capable as yet of occupying such positions. There are those who are inexperienced in citizenship, those of us who are not fine enough ground, and it would in a degree be disastrous to civilization to let us tamper with the machinery of the mill. But I want to make this point plain, that it could be no more disastrous to let incapable women tamper with affairs than to let incapable men. There is this distinction, however, it would be ruinous to women's future place in public life to let the incapables establish a precedent of failure and disaster. The women who are today placed in public offices are surely blazing the trail for all and every woman who is to come after. It is imperative then that the first women in public office must demonstrate that they are not only as capable as men, but just a little more so. The eyes of the whole world, and especially of the male persuasion, are on these pioneer women in public places, and if they fail to make good there will be so great a chorus of "I told you so" that women's cause will be set back decades. Ambition and pride and fame must be placed to one side until we have reached the point where failure is impossible. The issues dependent are too great to take any chances.

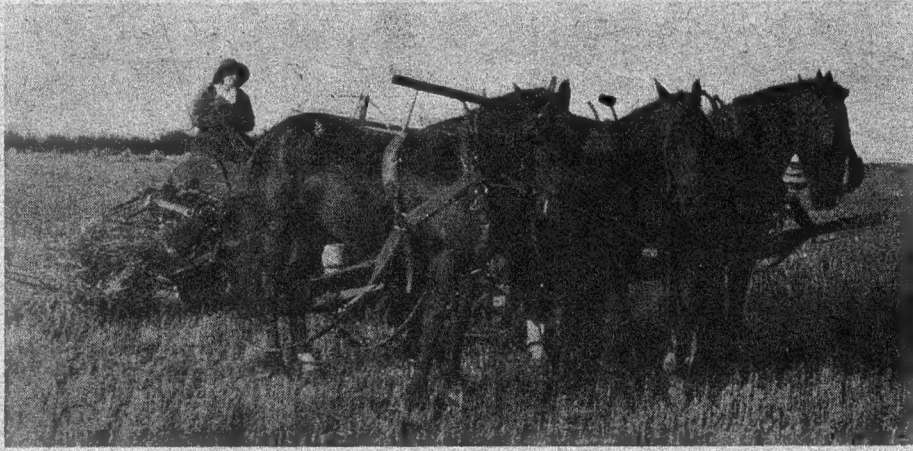
However, I am glad that there are such women

in nearly every school district and in nearly every municipality who cannot fail, who are ground to the right consistency to warrant success attendant to their efforts. We must do all in our power to place in public offices those who are eminently capable and to dissuade the entrance in of the inexperienced.

I have followed with interest and hope the career of a woman who is seeking public office. I regret to say that I am afraid she is not of the consistency to make safe and popular women's advent into public life. As I said before, women must be more than ordinarily precautions about the platforms they adopt and about the statements that they make. It is discouraging to note failure for women in public life before they have entered it, but they will ultimately not fail if those who are not yet ready for the step will be content and patient in remembering that even if "the mills of the Gods grind slowly, they grind exceeding fine." There are scores of women all over the west of the finer ground material, and they must be the pioneers.

## NEW YORK FOR SUFFRAGE

On November 6 was won for woman suffrage the greatest victory it has ever had or this continent. For more than 50 years the women of New York state have worked for the franchise, but only the other day were their efforts crowned with success. The victory was too dearly bought there to countenance any trifling with the sacred right. The issue of the Woman's Century of November 10 is so filled with hushed, wonderful rejoicing that I must clip these paragraphs to let you know how New York women are taking their great success. I should just like to say here for the women of all the Canadian west, that we join with the women of New York who have for more than a



Mrs. S. V. Haight of Keeler, First Vice-President of the Sask. W.G.A., doing her bit. Mrs. Haight, with the three daughters of the house, did service of national import all through the harvest.

half century worked so valiantly and patiently for their full rights as citizens, in rejoicing and happiness that their long struggle is ended. We know that New York state and the whole world must be not a little better for their perseverance against almost overwhelming odds, and at last their entrance into full citizenship in this hour of their nation's supreme effort to make, as President Wilson said, "the world safe for democracy." We are glad with them that the world will be even safer for democracy for their having a share in making it so.

The Citizen says: "The mighty chorus fairly burst the walls of the historic house at 3 East 38th Street on the night of November 6; it went carolling out into the side streets and up and down the avenues; it reached crescendo at 303 Fifth Avenue; it was caught and hummed and whistled by the homeward bound on street cars and in buses; on subway and on elevated; Buffalo began to sing it; Syracuse and Schenectady and Cohoes taught the tune; by midnight all the 'up-state' world had aroused and was a-thrill to the glory of it."

"New York state had been won to woman suffrage and New York women were measuring up to their new stature of responsibility and dignity with a perfervid gladness in their hearts and a song of thanksgiving on their lips."

"It was about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night when the streets began to realize that a new thing in election thrills had happened. Horns and bells and small boys were shrilling for Hylan and Tammany Hall, when high above the din the newswires' vernacular began a new cry, never heard before on election night in New York City—'Suffragettes win'—'Wimmen's votes ahead.'"

"Soldiers in khaki with girls on their arms; wild gangs of election nighters almost stood still in their tracks. Incredulity, interest, but on the whole good fellowship, filled the streets. Women who had watched at the polls since daybreak were breathlessly viewing the telautograph at Times Square. Too awed even to cheer, they waited, hushed. More than one said: 'It seems so solemn—too solemn for rejoicing.' Then everyone, to the humblest, straightened herself, as if declaring: 'We must use this vote we have just won for the good of the city and of the state.'"

## THE STAR'S POINTS

"I think all mothers make images to themselves of what they wish their child to be," writes Mrs. Bates, in Social Life. "I think always of my boy as a five-pointed star which I wish to grow into radiance."

"And thus, the first point of that star is Christian manliness, faith in and respect for God and his laws. And the second point of that star is fearlessness in telling the truth that he may always be honored for his word. And the third point of the star is that he shall have true physical courage, respect for the weak, equality with the strong, defiance for the cowardly. And the fourth point of the star is that he shall honestly love me and through this love have honor all his life for all womanhood."

"Thus I come to the last point of this star of which I have dreamed and that is that he shall always have moral courage, ability to resist a temptation, ability to manfully correct an error, ability to stand for the right under all circumstances, no matter what the cost."

## SHE HELPS THE WOUNDED

War brings to light unexpected gifts and powers. An American woman in France has invented so many new and successful surgical devices that the government has made her Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Three years ago she had scarcely seen the inside of a hospital. Today she is looked upon as one of the world's greatest authorities in the invention and use of surgical appliances.

Miss Grace Gassette is a Chicago artist. She was in Paris when the war broke out and she offered her services in the surgical dressing room of the American Ambulance at Neuilly. For 26 months she superintended that department. The Modern Hospital for August says:

"It was soon discovered that the ordinary orthopedic appliances would not serve for the extraordinary fractures of battle, and then it was that Miss Gassette began to invent simple devices to aid the surgeons. These devices held the limbs in position so that the wounds could be drained and amputation avoided. The appliances were so successful that other surgeons and other hospitals wanted them. The demand became so insistent that a special committee was organized to carry on this work."

Miss Gassette has invented more than 60 new appliances. In a letter written last March, with no thought of publication, she said:

"I did not realize that I was doing anything extraordinary until doctor after doctor told me, and the French doctors begged me to help them. They gave me their cases with a free hand, and so far the results have been beyond the expectations of everyone. An American surgeon who is here for our government told me today, after he had spent his morning in my clinic, 'You will pass the rest of your life as an orthopedic consultant.' Everyone tells me that my methods are entirely new. Besides the clinical work, we make and supply free all kinds of appliances, which I have worked out for hospital use. Since we started in the fall we have supplied 50 hospitals, two in Roumania run by French, and yesterday they came for a big hospital in Saloniki. We have given out over 6,000 pieces of appliances and have about 5,000 on hand."

"The best testimonials come from the men who are helped. It would do your heart good could you see their happy faces when they find their helpless arms and legs restored. One poor fellow with two broken vertebrae had been helpless for months, most of the time in a plaster cast so heavy that he could not walk. For him I made an aluminum corset well padded inside."—A.S.B. in Woman Citizen.



## SECRETARY JACKMAN BUSY

The following letter is being sent out by W. J. Jackman of Bremner, upon assuming his duties as newly-appointed director for the Strathcona constituency:

"You are doubtless aware that in July Mr. P. Baker was appointed by the executive to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Vice-President J. W. Wood, and I was named to succeed Mr. Baker as director for the Strathcona constituency.

"Now that the fall work on the farm is about over, the time seems opportune for us to consider what we can do to strengthen and extend the work of the association in our territory, and it is with a view to securing your co-operation in this work that I am addressing this letter to you.

"Probably there has never been a time when it was more important that the farmers of this country should be well and strongly organized. The great war is causing constant changes in economic and social conditions, and authorities are practically all agreed that following the close of the struggle, great and radical readjustments will have to be brought about. No lesson of the war has been more forcibly emphasized than the value of organized preparedness.

"Hence the necessity that we should begin now to fit ourselves to play our part in the strenuous days to come, not only in the protection of the interests of the farming community, but in ensuring that the principles for which we stand are embedded in the foundations upon which the new era will be built.

"In view of the wide boundaries of the Strathcona constituency, it is obviously impossible for me to get into personal touch with all the locals during this winter; and I am therefore going to ask for the kind assistance of yourself and the members of your local union in obtaining necessary information. Will you be good enough to tell me:

"1—Whether you know of any old local union which needs strengthening?  
"2—Whether you know of any dead or inactive locals which might be revived?

"3—Whether there is any unorganized territory in your neighborhood in which new locals might be formed?

"4—Who are the best people to communicate with in those districts, with a view to action being taken?

"Thanking you in anticipation of your kind co-operation in this important work.

"W. J. JACKMAN."

In an interesting letter from New Norway Local No. 293, Secretary Frank Olson reports that they have appointed two delegates, including himself, to the convention, and hope at their next meeting to prepare a resolution to be submitted on that occasion.

He goes on to say: "I am pleased to let you know that our local has at last found out the value of buying on a co-operative basis. We have been ordering coal for our members at a saving of from \$1.00 to \$2.25 per ton, and our third car will be here on Saturday next.

"We are also expecting a car of apples soon, ordered through the local agent of the United Grain Growers. I may say that though having spent considerable time in connection with this work, I have felt it my duty and proved that whatever helps to keep our local organization together in these times, makes for better days for the united farmers in the near future."

W. J. Jackman of Bremner reports the formation of a new union at Ardrossan, of which he acted as organizer. He writes that besides the 11 members who signed the roll, a number of farmers who were unable to attend the meeting telephoned that they were in sympathy with the object of the gathering and intended to join the local union if organized. A committee was appointed to arrange for a suitable meeting place, and everything points to a good strong local being developed.

Much interest was shown in his explanation of the Elevator Act, and steps will most likely be taken to form an elevator local in the near future. O. W. Parker was elected president and the Rev. G. W. Langille, Presbyterian

minister, kindly consented to act as secretary.

News has reached us through the Lethbridge Herald that Lieut. Chas. M. Scadden, a young officer of the Lethbridge Highlanders, has died of wounds in France. No previous word as to his being wounded had been received. Lieut. Scadden was a young farmer of the Purple Springs district, and was a veteran of the South African war. He joined the Kilties in Lethbridge when they organized in the fall of 1915. He made a host of friends while the regiment was stationed there. While on his farm he was active in U.F.A. work.

The Secretary of Carlton Local Union No. 253, H. E. T. Parke of Youngstown, reports that interest is reviving in their union, and at the last meeting it was decided to erect a new hall, 20 x 40. Of the funds for building, \$350 has already been procured, so that work will proceed immediately. He also states that their union endorsed the competition of unions and will make an effort to be ahead of the "also ran." They expect to send three delegates to the convention.

The following resolutions were passed at a largely attended meeting of Gleichen Local Union No. 96, held on the 17th instant:

"Resolved that we, the Gleichen branch of the U.F.A., do strongly protest against the indiscriminate way our skilled farm help are being drafted for military service, leaving us entirely unable to conduct our farming operations, and, if the men are taken from us as now drafted, we shall be entirely unable to produce the necessary for our men at the front."

"Resolved that it is the sense of this meeting, U.F.A. Local No. 96, Gleichen, that we will do our utmost to subscribe for all the Victory Bonds possible."

## U.F.O. MEET CITY EDITORS

The directors of the United Farmers of Ontario, on November 8, invited the publishers and managing editors of the Toronto daily papers to attend a luncheon in the Ontario Club, in order that speakers on behalf of the farmers might lay before the representatives of the daily press facts concerning the farming situation, with which they thought it was desirable that they should be acquainted. R. W. E. Burnaby, of York County, Ont., acted as chairman. The chief speakers for the farmers were: H. B. Cowan, editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy; W. C. Good, of Paris; and E. C. Drury, of Barrie. Short speeches on behalf of the farmers were made also by President E. H. Stonehouse, of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association; J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U.F.O.; and Wade Tool, editor of the Farmers' Advocate. The speakers on behalf of the Toronto papers included Stewart Lyon, managing editor of The Globe; John R. Robinson, of the Telegram; Mr. Jennings, of the Mail and Empire, and A. E. S. Smythe, of the World.

The purpose of the meeting was to show that many articles are appearing in the daily press expressing the views of the consumers, which are unjust to the farmers. In the same way many suggestions for improving conditions are being made and urged by residents of the cities, which, if put into effect, would prove disastrous to agriculture and consequently to city residents as well. It was intended also to reply to the charge frequently made that farmers are great profiteers as a result of the war, and that they are not doing their part to increase production.

## Control Other Prices Too

In opening the discussion for the farmers Mr. Cowan showed that there would have been a shortage of food, even had there been no war, owing to the rapid depopulation of the rural dis-

tricts that had been going on for years before the war started. In the 40 years between 1871 and 1911 there had been a material decline in the rural population of Eastern Canada, and an increase in the urban population of over 1,100,000. This naturally was making a food shortage and causing a corresponding increase in the cost of living. These conditions had been greatly intensified by the war, and could not be quickly remedied by any of the inadequate remedies being suggested today. Figures were quoted to show that farmers as a class are not nearly as prosperous as most city people seem to think, and to prove that rural depopulation was largely caused by the fact that farmers were not receiving the returns that they should for their labor and investment. To pass regulations controlling the prices of the products the farmers have to sell, without also limiting the prices of the things farmers buy, would prove disastrous, by discouraging farmers and leading to decreased production and thus in injury to the cities.

Mr. Good gave some striking examples of the inconsistent attitude of city people. A woman who had criticised the farmers for not selling potatoes at what she considered reasonable prices, had told him when he offered to supply her with some that she wanted them to be all of the same size. Some wealthy city people in Brantford, who were urging farmers to increase production, spent a considerable portion of their time playing golf and paid a man to cut their lawns and attend to their furnaces, although a farmer near Brantford was very anxious to obtain this man's services. Mr. Good quoted figures to show that the manufacturing interests are receiving much larger returns on their investment than farmers are obtaining.

## Farmers Working Hard

Mr. Drury gave some striking examples of the labor shortage in his home district. He mentioned farm after farm where the labor supply was utterly inadequate, and where those managing them were working to the limit of their strength and ability to maintain production. He demonstrated that farmers as a class were doing all that they could to maintain production. Similar evidence was given by Mr. Morrison, who told of farmers in Ontario county plowing 18 hours a day in two shifts, and of one prominent farmer, who plowed by tractor till one o'clock in the morning.

Some of the city editors strongly protested against the suggestion that editorially the city papers were not sympathetic to the farmers. They pretty well proved, although not entirely, that the references to which farmers have taken exception had not appeared on their editorial pages. A discussion of this point revealed the fact that the articles to which exception was most taken, were reports of meetings where prominent city people made foolish statements concerning agriculture and which were published with striking headlines in the daily papers. It was pointed out that Mayor Church, for one, had made such statements, and that he was taken by many farmers to represent the consumers. The editors took the ground that they could not be held responsible for reporting the views of others. This was news which they were expected to publish. They contended that their attitude on their editorial pages towards the farmers was sympathetic, and that their desire was to see the middlemen, who were taking advantage of both the farmers and the consumers, properly exposed and dealt with. For a while it looked as if the meeting, instead of drawing the city and country closer together, might have the opposite effect; but before the gathering was over most of the differences had been pretty well straightened out.

Food Controller Hon. W. J. Hanna had been invited to be present in or-

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der that he might be able to hear the views of the farmers. He made a very strong speech, in which he showed that the world food situation is so critical that it is impossible to deal with broad measures of reform in the short time that is available in which action must be taken. Only recently word came from Europe that the food shortage was so great that it was absolutely necessary that immense quantities of food should be rushed across the ocean immediately. This necessitated ships being called off other lines of work and used for this purpose. As it was not found practicable to handle bacon on these ships, grain and other products were being sent across; there was an immediate accumulation of bacon and pork on this side which resulted in the price of hogs dropping recently. This, unfortunately, he understood had led many farmers to decide not to breed their sows this year, although it was absolutely necessary that this should be done to meet future needs.

## The Milk Situation

Some interesting information bearing on the milk situation was given. Hon. Mr. Hanna showed that the demands of the European government for condensed milk have been so great they are willing to pay practically any price for it, with the result that the milk condenseries had been able to go out and buy milk at prices which were higher than cheese factories or city consumers could well afford to pay. The situation finally became critical and threatened to prove disastrous, consequently the governments of the United States and Canada had found it necessary to take steps to regulate the prices which the milk condenseries could pay.

The sugar shortage was due in part to the loss of many tons of sugar in transport from Java in Dutch ships. An international sugar commission, composed of Canadians, British and American representatives, had been appointed to control the business in raw sugar, and had passed regulations preventing the refiners, from handling sugar except under license and at prices set by the commission. Efforts will also be taken to prevent retailers from unduly advancing the price. The food controller spoke very effectively.

Stewart Lyon, of The Globe, who has just returned from the front, where he was acting as Canadian war correspondent, said that he had been shocked since he returned to Canada to notice the disposition of people to squabble over what seemed unessentials to one who had seen how the boys were fighting and dying at the front. He said he had seen more electricity wasted in brilliant lights on Yonge street, Toronto, between Queen and Shuter streets than he had seen in the whole of Europe, and called for greater simplicity in living, in the face of world conditions.—Farm and Dairy.



## CHURCH AND THE ASSOCIATION

In this study, the aim will be to avoid wholly any reference to these doctrines and positions in which the various churches differ and to emphasize those fundamental moral principles in which all are at one and in regard to some of which The Grain Growers' Association and other bodies are trying to co-operate with the church.

Seven years ago the Presbyterian church in Canada issued a statement sometimes referred to as a Social Creed in connection with the issue of which its ministers were urged:

1.—"To inform themselves carefully regarding the conditions of human life in their own neighborhoods, particularly as these are affected by the conditions of industry.

2.—"To acquaint their congregations with these facts.

3.—"To instruct their congregations in the teachings of the Gospel regarding social service.

4.—"To co-operate in every effort for the attainment of the ends for which the church has declared itself."

Colleges were directed to provide that "students in their care be taught the social principles of the Gospel, and trained in methods of applying these principles to the needs of the localities in which they shall be called to minister," and the general membership were urged "to give serious study to social problems, and to avail themselves of their opportunities for social service; bring the sense of justice and righteousness which is fundamental in Christianity to bear upon matters of everyday life, in business, in society, or wherever their influence may extend, and to create a Christian public sentiment demanding the removal of wrong wherever found."

## Presbyterian Statement.

The "statement" itself includes among others the following paragraphs: "We believe that it is the duty of the church to show how these Christian principles apply to human affairs, and to fit her teaching definitely and frankly to the social conditions of the present day. We hold that the Presbyterian church in Canada ought to declare:

1.—"For the acknowledgment of the obligations of wealth. The church declares that the getting of wealth should be in obedience to Christian ideals, and that all wealth must be held or administered as a trust from God for the good of humanity. The church emphasizes the danger, ever imminent to the individual and the society as well, of setting material welfare above righteous life. The church protests against undue desire for wealth, untempered pursuit of gain, and the immoderate exaltation of riches.

2.—"For the application of Christian principles to the operations of industrial associations, whether of labor or capital.

3.—"For a more equitable distribution of wealth. We hold that the distribution of the products of industry ought to be made such that it can be approved by the Christian conscience.

4.—"For the abolition of poverty. We realize that some poverty is due to vice, indolence or imprudence; but on the other hand, we hold that much is due to preventable disease, uncompensated accidents, lack of proper education, unemployment, insufficient wages, and other conditions for which society is responsible and which society ought to seek to remove. We believe in the maintenance of a standard of living, such that every person shall have sufficient air, light, food, shelter, comforts and recreation to make the conditions of his life wholesome. We believe that whenever possible, he should be led to earn these for himself and those dependent on him, but that, when through old age, accident, sickness, or any other incapacity, the family or individual is unable to become self-supporting, society should make adequate provision for them.

5.—"For the protection of childhood. We believe in the right of children to birth, health, happiness, and mental and moral education. We believe in the protection of children from exploitation in industry, trade and amusement, and from work that is dwarfing, degrading or morally unwholesome.

6.—"For such regulation of the conditions of the industrial occupations of women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of themselves, the

community and future generations.

7.—"For adequate protection of working people from dangerous machinery and objectionable conditions of labor, and from occupational disease; for such ordering of the hours and conditions of labor as to make them compatible with healthy, physical, mental and moral life.

8.—"For provision by which the burden imposed by injuries and deaths from industrial accidents shall not rest upon the injured person or his family.

9.—"For the release of every worker from work one day in seven. The church holds that in a Christian society these things should prevail: (a) One day of rest for every six days of work secured to every worker; (b) This one day of rest to be the Lord's Day except in case of those engaged in work which from its nature must be done on the Lord's Day; (c) The pay of each worker for six days' work made sufficient for the needs of seven days of living.

10.—"For the employment of the methods of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.

11.—"For proper housing. We believe that all dwellings should be sanitary, that overcrowding and congestion of population should be prevented, and that tenements and apartment blocks should be so constructed as to allow a proper physical basis for Christian family life.

12.—"For the application of Christian methods in the care of dependent and defective persons, by the adequate equipment and humane and scientific administration of public institutions concerned therewith.

13.—"For the development of a Christian spirit in the attitude of society towards offenders, and that it must endeavor to prevent the commission of crimes by furnishing a wholesome environment, and by such educative and corrective measures as will develop moral sense and industrial efficiency in the young.

14.—"For opposition to vice. We believe that the law of the land should vigorously combat the vices of drink, gambling, lust and the abuse of narcotics, and that it is the duty of society to discover and remove the causes of vice.

15.—"For pure food and drugs. We believe that foods and medicine should be so inspected as to guarantee their freedom from poison.

16.—"For wholesome recreation. We believe that the play of children and the amusements of adults are of great importance to morals, and that they should be brought under social control, so as to free them from the evil effects of unrestrained commercialism, and make them minister to the physical and moral well-being of the people.

17.—"For international peace."

## Methodist Statement

The Church declares her belief in the following principles:

1.—Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as the imperative duty of every individual.

2.—The traffic in intoxicating liquors is immoral, and all complicity therein, such as licensing its manufacture or sale, is an unholy alliance; therefore it is the immediate duty of parliament and legislature to legislate for the destruction of the licensed liquor traffic by the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

3.—The protection of the family by the single standard of purity, proper regulation of marriage and divorce, proper housing and every other fair and needful safeguard.

4.—The conservation of health, including the safeguarding of the physical and moral health of women in industrial life.

5.—The protection of childhood by providing for the fullest possible development of each child, especially by proper education and recreation, and the abolition of child labor.

6.—The adequate care of dependent,

defective and delinquent persons, and the reclamation of criminals to good citizenship.

7.—The safeguarding of the right of all people to self-maintenance, and the making of provision against the hardships of unemployment, seasonal employment and all other encroachments.

8.—The securing of protection for workers against the perils of dangerous machinery and occupational diseases; the making of suitable provision for them if incapacitated by old age, injury, or sickness; and the application of the principles of conciliation and arbitration to industrial disputes.

9.—The abatement and ultimate abolition of poverty, by the protection of the citizen, the home, society, and the state, against all moral, social and economic waste.

10.—The recognition of equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life, with obligation to make immediate, earnest and thorough effort to learn, if possible, what changes of law or usage relating to land tenure and taxation, public ownership, and control of natural resources, production and distribution, etc., may or may not be necessary to secure the rights of the people.

11.—(a) The reduction of hours of labor to the lowest practicable point; (b) The payment by every industry of a living wage as a minimum, and the highest wage that the industry can afford; (c) Such partnership as can be devised equitably between the employer and the employee.

12.—The observance of the Lord's Day, including the complete release from employment on one day in seven for those employed in labor which is necessarily continuous.

13.—The opportunity for wholesome, healthful recreation, by the establishment of supervised playgrounds; the encouragement of wholesome athletics and every sane method to secure clean sport and amusement.

14.—The prevention of social vice, through education, legislation, and all other proper means; the redemption of the fallen and their restoration to clean morals and good society.

15.—The protection of society in every possible way against contagious diseases.

16.—The settlement of international disputes by conciliation and arbitration.

17.—The right of every citizen, under proper safeguards, to the franchise, and the duty to exercise it unless prevented by conscientious reasons. All citizens should assist at the primaries, in order that only candidates suitable for public office shall be nominated.

## A Comparison

The foregoing statements are quoted merely as examples of tendencies in the thinking and practice of the modern church. Practically every Christian body, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, has been concerning itself with works of practical helpfulness and reform. The principle is becoming more and more clearly recognized that religion cannot be divorced from life, and that if its principles are to permeate life, then all its conditions and relationships must be brought into harmony.

A comparison of these statements with the statements in the Manitoba Grain Growers' official folder will show that, while as to sphere and detail there is considerable difference, the underlying principles and the moral and social ideals are largely one. Probably the most urgent need, both in the church and the association, is the steadfast and practical application of principles to everyday circumstances. If the ideals held could be applied courageously and persistently, there would be unquestionably a very manifest hastening of the coming of the kingdom of righteousness, peace and joy.

The immediately necessary conclusion would seem to be that there should be fuller mutual knowledge, sympathy and co-operative activity between the church and the organized rural life movement in Western Canada.

## A GRAIN GROWERS' CANDIDATE

Neepawa federal constituency has a prominent local grain grower in the field as an independent supporter of the win-the-war policy. It was felt that the constituency could not be adequately represented by the townsman lawyer who supplanted Peter Broadfoot as Unionist candidate, and a representative independent convention met and nominated Albert McGregor of Arden, well known to grain growers, as local representative last year on the provincial board of directors. Mr. McGregor is a man of good ability, an enthusiastic progressive, loyal to the great world cause, and will give a good account of himself as a people's candidate.

## LOCAL REPORTS WANTED

The time is here when local branches are meeting and arranging for winter work. Secretaries will do well to report for this page every local grain growers' event that may have special interest, or that may be of significance for the movement generally. A big increase of membership, a new line of activity, a successful social gathering, the organization of a community club, the inauguration of the library movement—if such things as these are occurring, tell the rest of the Manitoba grain growers about them through our own special particular provincial page. That will go far toward making it a page worth while.

## A SOLDIER'S RETURN

Clarkleigh citizens turned out in large numbers to a meeting at Seamo hall on November 2 to welcome and honor Private Robert Marwick on his return from the trenches of France. On his arrival he was greeted with "For he's a jolly good fellow" and three hearty cheers. The address of welcome and appreciation was given by Mr. Pedon, and the war hero made a modest response. A general program followed and a social time, which was much enjoyed.

Seamo grain growers are preparing for a series of meetings through the winter, which it is expected will strengthen the movement and draw together the community in bonds of social good fellowship and co-operation.

## DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The following dates for district conventions should be noted by those concerned:

Souris, at Napinka—November 28.  
Neepawa, at Neepawa—November 29.  
Macdonald, at Carmen—November 29.  
Marquette, at Minnedosa—December 6.  
Selkirk, at Stonewall—December 6.  
Portage la Prairie, at Portage la Prairie—December 7.  
Provencher, at 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg—December 12.  
Springfield, at Dugald—December 12.

## WIDER STILL AND WIDER

Springhill Grain Growers at a recent meeting discussed among other matters the advisability of enlarging the scope of the farmers organization and increasing their practical usefulness by moving in the direction of a Dominion wide association. The consensus of opinion was expressed in the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, that in view of the extensive business affairs and social works of the farmers organizations throughout the Dominion known by their various names, we the Springhill Grain Growers' Association are firmly of the opinion that it is time that a Dominion-wide convention of these bodies should be organized to meet once a year to deal with matters that lie beyond the scope of local and provincial conventions. —Reported by Joseph Pekary, Secretary

"It is the business of any government to protect its people. Governments have protected their countries from invasion and war, but the greatest office of government in modern times is to develop its own people and the internal resources of its realm. We are beginning to protect the people from the overlordship of railroads, from unfair combinations in trade, and from the tyranny of organized politicians. It is just as much the business of government to protect its people from dishonest and tyrannous middlemen lying beyond the reach of individuals."

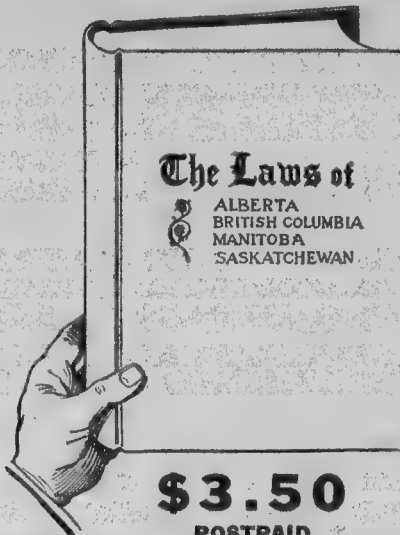


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  - 9.—What are the liabilities of Directors?
  - 10.—What is the Law about Farm Machinery purchases?
  - 11.—What is the Law about Prairie Fires?
  - 12.—What constitutes property Exempt from Seizure?
  - 13.—What is the Law about Divorce?
  - 14.—How is a Lien filed and how made?
  - 15.—What is the Law about Line Fences?
  - 16.—What constitutes the relation of Master and Servant?
  - 17.—What constitutes a Partnership?
  - 18.—How can an overdue Note be collected?
  - 19.—How much will the Insurance people pay?
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## A Few of the Subjects Covered

INTRODUCTION  
THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA  
ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES  
AFFIDAVITS AND DECLARATIONS  
AGENTS — ANIMALS — AUTOMOBILES  
ARBITRATION—BANKING, Currency and Legal Tender  
BILLS, NOTES and CHECKS  
CHattel MORTGAGES AND CONTRACTS  
BILLS OF SALE  
FIRE INSURANCE—HAIL INSURANCE—LIFE INSURANCE—ACCIDENT INSURANCE  
HOMESTEADS AND PRE-EMPTIONS  
DAIRY ASSOCIATIONS AND REGULATIONS  
OF DAIRIES AND CREAMERIES — GRAIN LAWS  
GAME LAWS — LIVESTOCK LAWS  
LANDLORD AND TENANT — MASTER AND SERVANT  
MECHANICS' LIEN — MORTGAGES, land  
NATURALIZATION AND ALIENS  
PARENT AND CHILD — PARTNERSHIP — RAILWAYS  
SUNDAY OBSERVANCE — THRESHERS  
THRESHERS' EMPLOYEES AND WOODMEN'S LIENS  
WILLS — TITLE TO LAND

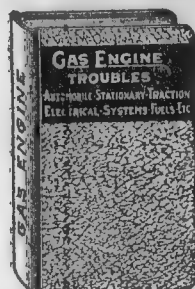
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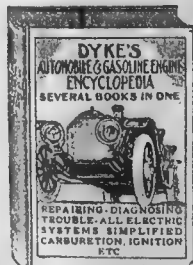
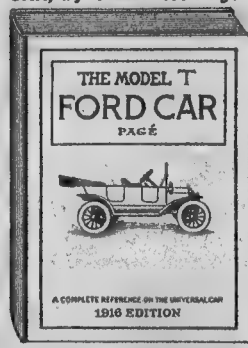
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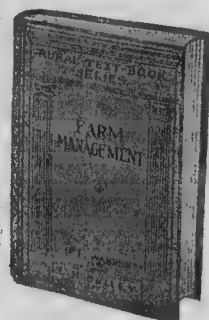
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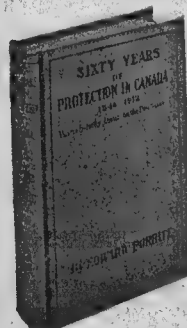


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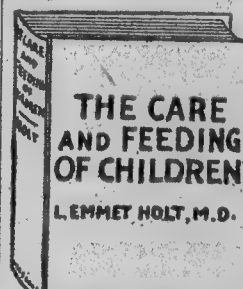


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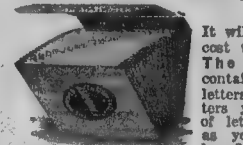
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## PROGRAM AT YORKTON

The annual meeting, District No. 8, of which James Inglis is the district director, will be held at Yorkton, Sask., November 30 and December 1, 1917. The following is the program: Friday, 10 a.m., formal opening; address of welcome, His Worship, Mayor Becker; district director's address; address by Mrs. A. H. Wallace, director W.S.; appointment of committees.

2 p.m., round table conference; trading activities; separate women's meetings. 4 p.m., resolutions.

Friday: 6 p.m., banquet; 8 p.m., public meeting, entertainment features, addresses by Mrs. McNaughtan, J. A. Maharg and J. B. Musselman.

Saturday: 9.30 a.m., picture films shown; organization conference; resolutions. 2 p.m., resolutions; election of officers; unfinished business.

## PRINCE ALBERT CONVENTION

District No. 12 convention, S.G.G.A., will be held at Prince Albert on Thursday, December 12, at 10 a.m. The meetings are open to the general public. Many important questions will be discussed, but special prominence will be given questions affecting conditions in District No. 12. Among the speakers will be J. B. Musselman, central secretary; H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization; Thomas Sales, of the executive; John Evans, director; Mrs. McNaughtan, president of the women's section; and Mrs. W. H. S. Gange, local director, women's section. Let us make this convention a success.

ANDREW KNOX,  
District Director.

## CHANGE OF DATE

All members of our association in District No. 13 will please take notice that our convention will be held at Wilkie, on Wednesday, December 12, instead of December 18, as previously advertised. The meeting will begin about 9 or 9.30 on the morning of the 12th.

W. H. LILWALL,  
District Director.

## WOLSELEY CONVENTION

Our district convention will be held on December 19, in the town hall, Wolseley, commencing at 10.30 a.m. All locals are expected to put forth a real live effort to send the full allotment of delegates. Some of the speakers will be Mrs. McNaughtan or Mrs. Tate, President Maharg and our vice-president, A. G. Hawkes.

Locals are requested to forward their resolutions at the earliest possible date, together with a list of delegates, and if possible please send an estimate of the probable number of visitors. Arrangements are under way with the C.P.R. to have trains stop at 9.30 p.m. for convenience of visitors and delegates returning home. Be sure to purchase a one-way ticket and get a standard certificate, entitling you to a reduced fare.

Please take notice that all delegates may bring as many visitor-friends as they wish. As this convention is in reality a farmers' parliament, I wish to urge each delegate to consider it a duty to bring other farmers with him. Remember the date—December 19. Get busy now! Send in the number coming from your local, so that we may provide ample accommodation. Also please forward your resolutions, so that they may be sure of getting consideration.

J. T. BATEMAN,  
District Director.

## WANT THINGS EVENED UP

At a meeting of the Invermay G.G.A., on Saturday, November 17, 1917, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

Whereas, we understand that the members sitting on the tribunal boards are being paid at the rate of \$5.00 per diem, and those selected to go in this draft get \$2.00 per day and expenses for the time they are away getting their medical examination; and whereas, the boys in the trenches are receiving only \$1.10 per diem, we wish to put ourselves on record as being opposed to such an unjust and extreme difference.

H. A. LOUCKS,  
Invermay G.G.A. Sec'y pro tem.

## Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## DISTRICT CONVENTIONS SCHEDULE

No. 9—Inglis, Maharg, Musselman, Rooke, at Yorkton; November 30.

No. 16—Hall, Maharg, Johnson, at Rosetown; December 4.

No. 11—Davis, Sales, Musselman, at N. Battleford; December 4.

No. 10—Rooke, Sales, Musselman, at Humboldt; December 6.

No. 6—McNaughtan, Musselman, Sales, at Saskatoon; December 11.

No. 12—Knox, Musselman, Sales, at Prince Albert; December 13.

No. 13—Lilwall, Sales, Johnson, at Wilkie; December 12.

No. 8—Orchard, Maharg, Musselman, Johnson, at Regina; December 19.

No. 5—Bateman, Maharg, Hawkes, at Woseley; December 19.

Many of these meetings will also hold over during the following day.

## EXEMPTIONS BEING REFUSED

Central Secretary:—The farmers of this district are not well satisfied with the decisions of the tribunal held at Carnduff last week in regard to exemption. A number of farm hands enlisted since the war started and their places are very hard to fill. To make matters worse, the men applying for exemption are being refused.

For instance, J. H. Norris, a farmer, applies for exemption for W. Powell. Mr. Norris farms 480 acres, has 26 head of stock and milks 10 cows. All land is cultivated except the pasture field. Application is refused.

Another, W. J. Patterson, farms 480 acres, 25 head of stock, milks six cows. Asks for exemption for Robt. Thompson (who stayed three years and three months in last place). Application refused.

Another, James Alexander Bennett, lived six years in district; four years ago took half interest in 480 acres of land in partnership with Thos. E. McMillen. All land under cultivation except 35 acres pasture. They have 40 head of stock, and in spite of dry weather they threshed this fall 1,500 bushels of wheat and 1,900 bushels of oats. McMillen's father, aged 72, is living with them, but is too old to be of any assistance. Bennett applied for exemption at Carnduff tribunal on the 12th instant. Application refused.

Farmers here are British, or from Ontario, and are quite loyal; they do not wish to dictate to the tribunal, but they do wish to know how it is possible to continue raising grain, horses, cattle, hogs, etc., without necessary help. If you can help solve this hired help problem we will be greatly obliged to you. I may add that these men are taking their applications to Regina, and the results will be watched with interest. Your advice in these matters will be appreciated.

FRED CLACK,  
Carievale G.G.A. Sec.-Treas.

## DISTRICT No. 11 CONVENTION

To the officers and members of all locals. District No. 11, S.G.G.A.

We will hold our annual district convention at North Battleford on December 4 and 5, commencing at 10 a.m. December 4. North Battleford has very kindly placed at our disposal the Lecture Hall in the new Library Building, opposite the C.N.R. depot, in which all sessions of the convention will be held. It is very important that all locals in our district be fully represented. Please make all the necessary arrangements for your full quota of delegates to attend this convention. Also please forward any resolutions your local may desire to place before the convention.

The great world war has caused the whole country to realize the importance of the farmer to the economic life of the nation. Our district conventions are very important as educators and makers of public opinion. We urge each local to do all in its power to make this year's convention a great success.

J. B. Musselman and T. Sales will represent the Central office and Mrs. McNaughtan and Mrs. Blades the women's section. We hope also to have with us our superintendent of organization, H. H. McKinney. These leaders in our movement will give addresses, furnish information and render every possible assistance, but remember that this is your convention. We hope the delegates will come prepared to take an active part in the proceedings.

I would heartily appreciate any suggestions from your local with a view to making the convention as interesting and as profitable as possible. Kindly forward your suggestions and resolutions as early as possible, and make every effort to send a full delegation from your local.

All members of the G.G.A. and all farmers and their wives are invited to attend, and will be allowed to take part in the discussions, but only delegates may vote.

## Suggested Program

December 4—10 a.m., opening convention; appointment of resolution committee; (1) Address of Welcome, Mayor Henderson; (2) Address, H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization; (3) Discussion led by P. M. McCaffrey. 2 p.m., Organization; Co-operative Trading Activities of Saskatchewan G.G.A.; Report and discussion led by Central secretary and Lloydminster delegate; Resolutions. 8 p.m., Women's Section, Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Mrs. Blades; Address, J. G. Raynor, B.S.A.; Address, Thos. Sales.

December 5—10 a.m., Resolutions; Discussion led by Geo. Truscott. 2 p.m., "Western Agriculture after the War," J. Horrel; "The Farmer, the Food Controller and the Tariff," D. A. Moffatt; Election of district director; Resolutions and unfinished business. 8 p.m., Public Meeting; J. B. Musselman, The Farmers National Political Platform; Mrs. J. McNaughtan, Address.

C. C. DAVIES,  
Director District No. 11.

## AT GILBERT PLAINS

The annual meeting of the Dauphin District Grain Growers' Association was held at Gilbert Plains on Wednesday, November 14. President J. W. McQuay was in the chair and there was a good attendance. Notice of motion was given to increase the membership fee to \$2.00, \$1.50 of this to be paid to the central association. Albert McGregor of Arden and R. J. Avison addressed the meeting. The officers of the past year were re-elected. In the evening a joint meeting of the Social Service Council and the Grain Growers was held in the Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Middleton on behalf of the Social Service Council, by Mr. Gardner for the Victory Loan and by Mr. McGregor for the Grain Growers' Association.

At the afternoon meeting the following resolutions were carried:

"Whereas, the western provinces of Canada have prohibited the licensed liquor traffic to the limit of provincial powers;

"And whereas, the Hudson's Bay Company regard their privileges under an ancient Charter, re sale of liquor, as above the reach of Provincial governments;

"And whereas, the recent decision of the Saskatchewan courts upholds their contention, thereby allowing them to freely export or import liquor, in spite of the Provincial law to the contrary;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention request the Dominion government to take all necessary steps to have the British North America Act amended, so as to take away such authority from the said company, so that the expressed will of the people shall no longer be thwarted by such a powerful combination of vested interests."

"Whereas, Manitoba has prohibited the license liquor traffic to the full extent of provincial powers:

"Whereas the benefits of the act are considerably lessened by the inter-provincial trade from other provinces; "Whereas, this trade is enormously encouraged by the skilful advertising of the liquor interests;

"Whereas, His Majesty's mails are being used very extensively for this purpose—in some cases letters with no other address but The Householder being distributed through the agency of the post office;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention of the Grain Growers' Association for the provincial constituency of Dauphin hereby record its emphatic protest against His Majesty's mails being used to bolster up and perpetuate a prohibited and discredited business, and herewith urge the Union government to immediately close the mails to such advertising matter; and further, that the government be urged to make illegal the advertising of intoxicating beverages through newspapers, periodicals, placards, billboards, or in any way whatsoever, in all provinces where a prohibitory liquor law is on the statute books."

## Prohibition

"We, the members of the Grain Growers' Association of Dauphin, in session assembled, wish to express our appreciation of the recent action of the cabinet council in prohibiting the further use of food-stuffs for the manufacture of distilled liquors for beverage purposes. We desire, however, to point out that a tremendous amount of food-stuffs will still be used in the manufacture of malt liquor. We also desire to remind the government that if food-stuffs were shut off from both brewers and distillers there would still remain on hand in bond sufficient liquor to last the Canadian trade for a term of from four to six years.

"We therefore urge, in the interest of food conservation, financial economy, business efficiency and Canadian manpower, that the government forthwith prohibit throughout the Dominion of Canada the manufacture, sale and importation of all intoxicating liquors as beverages."

## COMPANIES REFUSE BONUS

At a general meeting of our local G.G.A., held on the 19th instant, a motion was moved by U. J. Cockburn, seconded by W. H. Church, "That this association request our provincial government to take necessary steps to compel the loan companies which are doing business in this province to accept wishes to discharge his liabilities to them before the expiration of the mortgage. As the government may not be aware that since the government rural credit system has come into force the loan companies are absolutely declining to accept any bonus and discharge the farmers' liability to them, thereby preventing the farmers increasing their production to the utmost, and we believe that the selfish interests of the loan companies should not be allowed to interfere with greater production."

This motion was carried unanimously with a request that a copy be forwarded to you, as well as Mr. Dunning, asking you to take the question up with the proper authorities as soon as possible.

A. D. W. PARTRIDGE,  
Sec. Superb G.G.A.

## IN OTHER PROVINCES

The Agricultural Act 1915 of the British Columbia legislature was the first movement made in a Canadian province to deal with the problem of rural credits. It provides for an Agricultural commission consisting of a superintendent and four directors. Money is raised by issue of securities and sums appropriated by the legislature. Sixty per cent. of the value is the maximum. Loans are repayable in 36½ years, 30 years or 20 years in equal half-yearly instalments covering principal and interest. The rate of interest is not set but must not exceed one per cent. per annum more than the rate paid by the commission on the net amount realized from the sale of securities. Short term loans are also provided for.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta acts on the same general principle as the Manitoba act, but without the "share" feature, are in operation. A short term credit act is provided for in Alberta also.



# How Hog Prices Should be Governed

## Report of Commission to Investigate the Cost of Producing Hogs in United States

The following presents the salient features of the finding of the commission appointed by Herbert Hoover, chief of the United States Food Administration, to investigate the costs of hog production and report plans for the stimulation of the industry. It is a most scientific report reflecting great credit on the commission and those recommendations already given effect have had a marked influence in the direction intended. When a tentative price of \$15.50 was assured at Chicago the hog market responded immediately and advances of \$2.00 to \$3.00 per hundred pounds took place in less than a week and large numbers of stock hogs have been taken back to the country.

This report is entirely based on comparative prices of hogs and the chief pork-producing grain, corn. The recommendations are that the price of select hogs per hundred pounds should be equal to the price of 14.3 bushels of corn. The report requires little elucidation and whatever is regarded as advisable is given in a foot-note following the report. All the conclusions given cannot be applied to Canada because our feeds are essentially different, but some of them could. The guaranteeing of a minimum price is something which Canadian authorities have not considered feasible, but it is certain no factor would be so fruitful of quick results. And results must be quick for most of the breeding for spring pigs is done in this country before the end of December. The report of the United States commission follows:—

"We believe that definite, stimulative action is immediately necessary if the pork supply of the nation and the nation's allies is to be sufficient to meet demands.

There is a marked feeling of uncertainty evident on the part of the producer. First and above all, confidence should be instilled so that producers will feel that when their hogs are finished for market, they will sell at a fair price—at least sufficient to cover the actual cost of production and a fair profit. In all of our deliberations we have borne steadfastly in mind the worldwide problems of supplying ourselves and our allies with meats and fats, and particularly have we kept uppermost in our thoughts the consumer. The consumer's and the producer's interests in these United States rest on a common foundation of laws, customs, economic relationships and social life.

### Producers Opposed to Profiteering

We believe that the sentiment of the swine producer is overwhelmingly opposed to any unjust or profiteering arrangement that will be hurtful to the great rank and file of consuming interests. And further, that all the producer asks is a sensibly sound, economic arrangement whereby he may secure for his efforts expended in the production of pork simply the cost of production plus a fair profit. In other words, a price for his hogs that shall meet our president's definition of a just price.

We believe that under normal conditions the ordinary laws of supply and demand should rule, but in this emergency situation the results desired come too slowly, and may be out of proportion to the urgent demands of the moment. Therefore, definite, artificial stimulus and regulation are necessary in order to secure the products needed; and to insure a fair and just relationship among producers, packers and consumers.

### Corn Ratio to Hog Feeding

The commission finds that the approximate equivalent value of twelve bushels of No. 2 corn is necessary to produce 100 pounds of average live hog under average farm conditions.

While hog production for the ten years ending 1916 has been maintained on a ratio of 11.67 bushels of corn to

100 pounds of hog, we believe, when all the losses are taken into account, that it is doubtful whether there has been a profit on the business with this ratio on the average.

The normal number of hogs in the United States is approximately 65,000,000 as contrasted with the present supply of not more than 60,000,000. To bring swine production back to normal the commission believes that it will require a stimulative market which will pay at least the equivalent value of 13.3 bushels of corn for 100 pounds of average hog.

We further believe that the equivalent value of at least 14.3 bushels of corn must be paid for 100 pounds of average hog in order that production may be stimulated 15 per cent. above the normal.

### Minimum Price for Immediate Future

The best emergency method of stabilizing the market and preventing the premature marketing of light, unfinished pigs and breeding stock, we firmly believe, is to establish immediately a minimum emergency price for good to select butcher hogs of \$16 per hundred pounds on the Chicago market. For the purpose of immediately stimulating production of swine for the next year, we recommend that a ratio

ted approximately as follows:

Period	
First month	2 per cent.
Second month	2 per cent.
Third month	2 per cent.
Fourth month	3 per cent.
Fifth month	4 per cent.
Sixth month	6 per cent.
Seventh month	5 per cent.
Eighth month	9 per cent.
Ninth month	15 per cent.
Tenth month	20 per cent.
Eleventh month	17 per cent.
Twelfth month	15 per cent.

Total . . . . . 100 per cent.

In determining a ratio, we believe it essential that this ratio should be varied by months in accordance with the historical differentials between the respective months as in normal times, so as not to throw our ordinary marketing, distributing and producing practices out of line. Our normal monthly historical ratios from December to April gradually increase. Thus indirectly they put a premium on the holding of the previous spring farrowed hogs to later markets, and in this manner act as differentials in favor of feeding these hogs to heavier weights. If a definite ratio of 13.3 be established, that ratio shall therefore be the average of all the months within

any injustice against any section or market, be made by the food administration.

The present ratio, figured on a weighted average for late October, 1917, shows that on the basis of Chicago No. 2 corn and Chicago average hogs, that 100 pounds of average hog is selling for the low value of practically 8.8 bushels of corn; and at this time around October 25, 100 pounds of average hog is selling for the current equivalent value of only 7.4 bushels of corn. It is easy to see and fully comprehend why there has been a marked decrease in production and why thousands of light, immature and unfinished hogs have been or are being rushed to market.

In the periods of heavy loss, the future production of the industry is threatened. Swine men cannot persistently stay in a losing game even though they are intensely patriotic. They have taxes to pay and mouths to feed, and cannot be financially speaking, good citizens in this terrible and costly war if they are engaged in a losing business.

Conditions that existed during Civil War times are particularly suggestive as regards what happens to the corn and hog ratio. These conditions are somewhat approximated by the conditions existing during the past year, so evident from the figures given below, from November, 1916, to October, 1917, same being figured on the monthly basis:

### World War Ratios

Figured on current monthly values.

Month	Year	Explanatory Statements	Ratio bus.	Price of Corn per bushel
Nov.	1916	War in progress	8.7	102.0c
Dec.	1916	Little over two years	10.9	92.0c
Jan.	1917	Conditions fair	11.1 (12.2)	99.0c
Feb.	1917	Ratios prac. normal	12.4 (13.4)	100.8c
Mar.	1917		13.3	111.8c
April	1917		13.8	144.8c
May	1917		9.7	103.9c
June	1917		8.2	170.7c
July	1917	Depression	7.6	200.0c
Aug.	1917	at its depth	8.6	197.2c
Sept.	1917	future breeding discouraged	8.8	208.6c
Oct.	1917		8.7	198.0c

The decrease in production coincides fairly well with the decrease in the ratio so that at the present time, October, 1917, we are in a period of marked depression; depression that is reflected all the more inasmuch as it is breeding season—the vital season of the year from the production standpoint. We believe that stimulation for the present, through the establishment of fair ratios will tend largely to avoid the extreme stimulative ratios which are apparently bound to come later if hands are kept off and ordinary laws of supply and demand are allowed to rule. It is better for the producer, consumer, the government and our allies that these ratios be kept somewhat in normal line, and therefore regulation and present stimulation by the Food Administration is of paramount importance.

It is the emphatic opinion of this commission that, to secure increased production under present abnormal conditions, definite assurance of a fair price of hogs should be given to producers by the Food Administration, and that the widest possible publicity be given to whatever action is taken with reference to the hog situation. And further, it is also suggested that this information be furnished as soon as possible to livestock exchanges, state councils of defense, state food committees, administrative officers of the federal and state departments of agriculture, and various agricultural colleges, county agricultural agents, and to the general and agricultural press."

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JOHN M. EVVARD, Chairman, Ames, Ia.  
LAWRENCE P. FUNK, Bloomington, Ill.  
N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.  
W. A. WILLIAMS, Marlow, Okla.  
J. H. SKINNER, Lafayette, Ind.  
TAIT BUTLER, Memphis, Tenn.  
E. W. BURDIE, Herman, Neb.

### The Lesson for Canada

The above report should be clear to Continued on page 39



In United States they aim to have hog production 15 per cent. above normal next year, but they believe definite assurances regarding prices and wide publicity to these assurances are essential. If every farmer possible raised a litter like this next spring, the great danger would likely be averted.

be immediately established and announced at once, same to go into effect February 1, 1918. Steps should also be taken to prevent, as far as possible, any large or sudden change in prices when they go from the minimum basis to the ratio basis. This minimum price should also apply to other markets and to other classes of market hogs with the usual or normal differentials.

We recommend that the question of price range between the various market classes and grades of hogs should be determined by a suitable committee of representative packers, livestock commission men, and representatives of this commission, the same to be appointed by Mr. Hoover.

A correct price for hogs cannot be determined by using the basic corn value of the month in which this hog is marketed. This method is economically unsound and unjust, because the feed which is chargeable to this hog was consumed during the previous months.

### Percentage of Corn Consumed Each Month

To establish the market value of 100 pounds of average hog, in terms of corn, a weighted average of the corn consumed by the hog or its antecedents during the period of twelve months previous to marketing must be taken into consideration. The determined approximate percentage of corn consumed for the period of twelve months of the market hog and its mother, is distribu-

the year, and thus necessarily not be constant throughout the entire period.

We have therefore rearranged the average ratio, by months, according to the following recommended tabulated presentation:

### Average Ratios on Differential Monthly Basis

Month	Avg. ratio of 11.67* of 12.0**	Avg. ratio of 13.3***	Avg. ratio of 14.3****
January	11.0	11.3	12.5
February	11.6	11.9	13.2
March	12.4	12.8	14.1
April	12.7	13.1	14.5
May	12.3	12.7	14.0
June	12.1	12.4	13.8
July	12.0	12.3	13.7
August	11.8	12.1	13.5
September	11.8	12.1	13.5
October	11.3	11.6	12.9
November	10.6	10.9	12.1
December	10.4	10.7	11.9

Average 11.67 11.99 13.31 14.31

\*This represents the average of 10 years' figures, same being computed on the composite value of the corn consumed in the 12 months previous to the marketing of the hog.

\*\*This ratio represents approximate production cost.

\*\*\*Represents ratio necessary to bring production back to normal.

\*\*\*\*Represents ratio necessary to increase production 15 per cent. above normal.

### Chicago Basic Market for Prices

Chicago is a basic market for corn and hogs. Therefore, we recommend that Chicago be used as the basis in any price stabilization and that adjustments of differentials, which may be found necessary in order to prevent



## Farmers' Financial Directory

If You Love Liberty, Lend  
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Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from \$100 up to yield 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.

The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5½ per cent. per annum.  
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### Cost of - Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIXTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

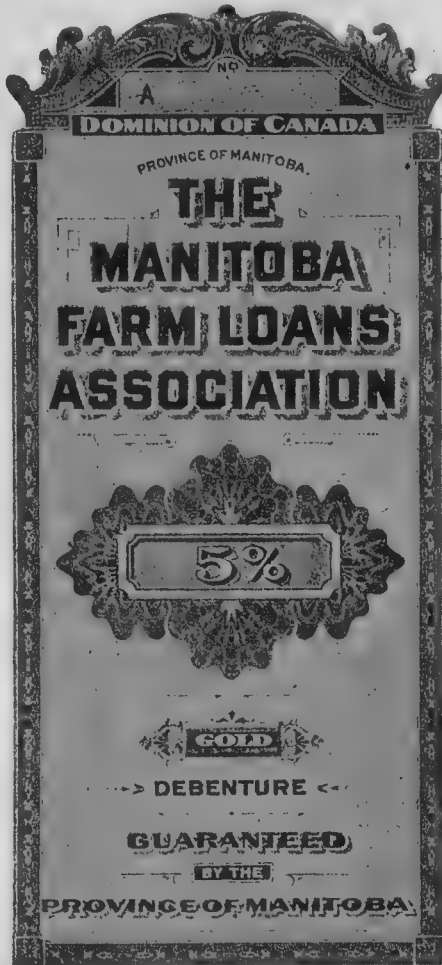
Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

### The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building Winnipeg, Canada

#### MANITOBA FARM LOAN BONDS

Below is shown a facsimile of one of the bonds of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association. Anyone can buy one of these bonds for one year or more, in fact, for any period up to ten years. They carry the high rate of interest of five per cent., and no surer investment could possibly be asked by any investor. These bonds have the security of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, backed by the government and the mortgages on the farms of borrowers through the association. They are just as safe as any farm mortgage or debenture or other security possibly could be. Many farmers may have mortgage encumbrances which do not mature this year, but for which they should make provision, or they may have sons or brothers at the front who will need financial assist-



Facsimile of the front of a Manitoba Farm Loans Association Bond.

ance upon their home coming to start again any neglected farm left idle for a higher duty. Manitoba Farm Loan Bonds would provide an excellent investment under such conditions.

Where mortgages do not come due next year, or provision is wanted against unfavorable crop conditions which may possibly occur, and a farmer is carrying a cash balance, he may obtain a deposit investment which will very considerably increase the earning power of his money. Such may be done by depositing it with the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, and four per cent. will be guaranteed on this money by the association for whatever period it is left on deposit. If this should be more than a year, five per cent. is paid. There is a double advantage in doing this, as the money will be loaned out to other farmers to improve their conditions, which will automatically improve the condition of the lender.

The Victory Loan closing date is December 1, and after that these Farm Loan Bonds offer a very patriotic investment.

The province of Alberta now has a plan by which depositors receive five per cent. per annum on their money, compounded half-yearly, and not one day's interest is lost, as interest is paid from the day it is received into the Treasury until it is withdrawn. It is backed by the assets of the Province in addition to the general revenue fund. Many people have already taken advantage of this system, and large sums of money have been received by the provincial treasurer, Edmonton.



### Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

## Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

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Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

**W. T. OREIGHTON, Manager**  
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HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1905

Capital (Authorized) \$6,000,000

Capital (Paid Up) \$1,431,200

Reserve and Undivided Profits \$848,554

#### LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

LOANS MADE AT ALL BRANCHES

Branches Throughout the West

### Safe-guard Your Estate

Every man in making his will should provide for the placing of his estate with an established Trust Company, such as The Canada Trust Company, in order to safe-guard those whose living will depend upon the proper handling of the property left.

Correspondence Invited.

### THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

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(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)

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## For Victory!

You may have offered your services to the military authorities, and been "turned down"

But—

You have a few dollars in the bank in a savings account.

**PUT THAT MONEY  
IN THE  
VICTORY LOAN.**

Then you will still be helping Canada on with the War. And meanwhile your funds yield  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  per annum.

Get your application form from the local Victory Loan Headquarters to-day and send it in at once.

**National  
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CASH

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
MENTION THE GUIDE

## PENSIONS AND INSURANCE IN UNITED STATES ARMY

The provisions of the United States Government for looking after the dependents of soldiers and those suffering disability at the front is divided into two separate and distinct divisions. The first is a system of family allowances and allotment of pay somewhat similar to that in force in Canada. The second is a system of compensation or monthly payments for disability and death and insurance. The insurance provisions are entirely separate from the compensation. There are a number of interesting features connected with this and the main essentials are given below. The insurance feature, which is not provided for in our Canadian system, is one of the most valuable.

The beneficiaries entitled to family allowances and the schedules are as follows:

1—If the enlisted person is a man:

Class A—Wife, child or children:

- (a) Wife, but no child, \$15.
- (b) Wife and one child, \$25.
- (c) Wife and two children, \$32.50, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.
- (d) No wife, but one child, \$5.
- (e) No wife, but two children, \$12.50.
- (f) No wife, but three children, \$20.
- (g) No wife, but four children, \$30, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

Class B—Grandchild, parent, brother or sister:

- (a) One parent, \$10.
- (b) Two parents, \$20.
- (c) For each grandchild, brother, sister and additional parent, \$5.

2—If the enlisted person is a woman:

Class A—None.

Class B—Child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister:

- (a) If there be one parent, \$10.
- (b) If there be two parents, \$20.
- (c) For each grandchild, brother, sister and additional parent, \$5.
- (d) If there be one child, \$5.
- (e) If there be two children, \$12.50.
- (f) If there be three children, \$20.
- (g) If there be four children, \$40, with \$5 per month additional for each additional child.

Family allowances for Class A shall be paid only while a compulsory allotment is made to a member or members of this class. Family allowances to members of Class B will be paid only while the member is dependent in whole or in part on the enlisted man and only while an allotment of pay is made to a member of such class. The total monthly allowance to beneficiaries in Class B added to the enlisted man's monthly allotment to them shall not exceed the average sum habitually contributed by them to their support monthly. The division for women is for members of the Army Nurse Corps or Navy Nurse Corps.

### Compensation in Case of Death

The only persons entitled to receive compensation in case of death are the widow, children and dependent widowed mother of the deceased. The sums payable in such cases are definite and not based upon the pay of the deceased.

- (a) For a widow alone, \$25.
- (b) For a widow and one child, \$35.
- (c) For a widow and two children, \$47.50, with \$5 for each additional child up to two.
- (d) If there be no widow, then for one child, \$20.
- (e) For two children, \$30.
- (f) For three children, \$40, with \$5 for each additional child up to two.
- (g) For a widowed mother, \$20. The amount payable under this sub-division shall not be greater than the sum which when added to the total amount payable to the widow and children does not exceed \$75.

Compensation to widows or widowed mothers continues until death or remarriage. Compensations to children until they reach the age of 18 or at marriage. The United States pays burial expenses up to \$100.

### Compensation for Total Disability

During the continuance of total disability, monthly compensation is paid to the injured person as follows:—

- (a) If he has neither wife nor child living, \$30.
- (b) If he has a wife, but no child, \$45.
- (c) If he has a wife and one child, \$55.
- (d) If he has a wife and two children, \$65.
- (e) If he has a wife and three or more children living, \$75.
- (f) If no wife, but one child living,

## Wheat at \$2.21 and Farm Lands

A quick return from an improved highly cultivated tract of land is what is desired these days by the average farmer, who knows that the price is going to remain high for some time to come, in view of the world-wide grain shortage and European conditions. Such a tract we have, not far from Winnipeg, which, at present prices with average returns only, will pay for itself in two years. There are

**2,400 ACRES AT ONLY \$27.50 PER ACRE**

of which about 1,400 acres are cultivated, 700 acres of them being in summer-fallow; extensive fencing, excellent house, barns and granary, and magnificent well water.

Two other farms of 640 acres and 800 acres, but closer to Winnipeg, similarly improved, only \$20 and \$35 per acre each. Terms easy and within reach of anyone.

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Capital Authorized:

**\$5,000,000**

Capital Paid Up:

**\$3,000,000**

Surplus:

**\$3,500,000**



EST'D 1873

## THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO

We advise the purchase of  
**Canada's Victory Bonds**  
as a safe and profitable investment in addition  
to being a help to your country.

Any Branch of this Bank will take  
your subscription without charge.

## Canada's VICTORY Loan 1917

**Get Your Cash Together NOW!**

This space donated by OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Nanton Building, Winnipeg

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We handle all kinds of repairs on Steam Boilers, Flues Retipped, Crown Sheets raised, New Flue Boxes. All boiler work guaranteed to pass government inspection.

We Rebore Cylinders, and make new oversize pistons. We Weld broken castings of any shape or size. Get in touch with us at once and make arrangements for any work you need doing. Mechanics will be scarce in the spring.

We manufacture Welding Apparatus and Supplies, and give free instructions  
to purchasers. Call or write—

**D. F. Geiger Welding Works** 160 1ST AVE. N.  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## One Reason

men sometimes give for failing to take out Life Insurance is that they are buying a home, and want all their money.

Buy the home by all means. But remember that a home without an income might be little better than a burden to your wife if you were suddenly removed.

Provide the necessary income by means of Life Insurance. Give your wife a monthly income, as she has been accustomed, by means of the Monthly Income Policy issued by The Great West Life. Thus the home may be preserved, and the funds left for the support of dependent ones be beyond the possibility of unwise investment or loss.

### The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "P"  
Head Office: WINNIPEG

## Study Engineering

Automobile, Steam and Gas. A great demand. Wages \$6 to \$11 per day. We have the machinery for you. Learn by doing it yourself. Write at once for big free catalog.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Dept. S.E. Austin, Minn.

## The Best Way to Enjoy Christmas

*The Montreal "Star" said editorially recently:*

"The best way to enjoy Christmas this year is to make sure that your son, father, brother or friend, in the trenches, receives an appropriate present from home. Thousands of soldiers overseas will be remembered, and this will make it harder for those who are neglected. The boys will be all thinking of home. Send them gifts to carry the home atmosphere across the seas, and mail these now."

Nothing would give your son, father, brother or friend greater practical enjoyment than a pair of

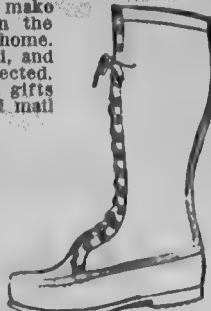
### Palmer-McLellan Trench Boots

"We will ship a pair of these boots, carriage paid, to any address in France, England or Canada, on receipt of price."

No. 341A. Knee High Front Lace. Hand welted and heavy machine stitched sole. Military Heel Plates. Price, post paid \$15.00

Trench Boot sizes correspond to ordinary boot sizes, but it is customary to order one size larger than ordinary boot size to allow room for extra socks.

Palmer-McLellan Shoe Company, Limited  
DEPT. W FREDERICTON, N.B.



No. 041B. Knee High Heavy Single Sole Nailed on and Hob Nailed. Very strong and very comfortable. Price, post paid \$14.00

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

## Burlington Route



# See the beautiful Mississippi on your way home

For 300 miles the Burlington glides along the East bank of this famous "Father of Waters"—and you'll thoroughly enjoy its marvelous scenery every foot of the way.

You can see the great cities, Minne-

apolis, St. Paul and Chicago, too—all at no extra fare—via the Burlington. It will make your trip home a real pleasure trip.

Ask your local agent about Burlington Service or let one of us plan your trip.

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W. M. HUGHES, T. P. A.

501 Notre Dame Investment Building, Winnipeg

F. M. RUGG, N. W. P. A., 228 Railroad Building, St. Paul

\$40, and \$10 for each additional child up to two.

(g) If he has a widowed mother dependent upon him for support, then in addition to the above amounts, \$10.

To an injured person who is totally disabled and his condition so helpless that he is in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid not exceeding \$20 per month as the state deems reasonable. In special conditions as much as \$100 a month may be paid. The amount of compensation in case of partial disability is a percentage of the compensation provided in case of total disability. This percentage is equal to the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the injury.

### The Insurance Provisions

Insurance against death or total permanent disability is provided by the United States and made available to every officer and enlisted man, to members of the Army Nurse Corps and Navy Nurse Corps while employed in active service. This insurance is in multiples of \$500 and not less than \$1000 or more than \$10,000. This insurance is granted without medical examination. All those in active service in the United States after April 6, 1917, were insured automatically until February 12, 1918, after which each becomes directly responsible for the insurance himself. This insurance is payable in monthly instalments for 20 years except in the case of total permanent disability when these monthly instalments are continued throughout the entire duration of such disability. This insurance during the period of the war is "term" insurance ("term" insurance is a cheap but valuable kind of insurance for emergencies, and may be purchased in almost any insurance company), and for successive terms of one year each for a period of five years after the war. During this five years the insured has the right to convert this "term" insurance into any of the usual forms of insurance at the net premium rate for such forms. No medical examination is required in such conversion. Premiums on this term insurance are not required for more than one month in advance and may be deducted from the pay or deposits of the insured. These policies cannot be assigned and payments under them are not subject to claims of creditors.

The following table of rates shows the monthly premium due on various policies. When this is "term" insurance it will be noticed that the rate increases at each succeeding birth day of the insured. As stated before in case of death the total sum of insurance may be paid over or it may be paid in monthly instalments according to the choice of the insured or beneficiary. This table is for a \$5,000 policy. Smaller or larger policy premiums are in proportion.

Table of Premiums for \$5,000 (Ages 15 to 65)

Attained Age	Monthly Rate	Attained Age	Monthly Rate
15	\$3.15	41	\$4.10
16	3.15	42	4.20
17	3.15	43	4.35
18	3.20	44	4.45
19	3.20	45	4.60
20	3.20	46	4.75
21	3.25	47	4.95
22	3.25	48	5.15
23	3.25	49	5.40
24	3.30	50	5.70
25	3.30	51	6.00
26	3.35	52	6.35
27	3.35	53	6.75
28	3.40	54	7.20
29	3.45	55	7.65
30	3.45	56	8.20
31	3.50	57	8.80
32	3.55	58	9.50
33	3.60	59	10.25
34	3.65	60	11.05
35	3.70	61	12.00
36	3.75	62	13.00
37	3.80	63	14.10
38	3.85	64	15.35
39	3.95	65	16.75
40	4.05		

The losses sustained by the districts coming under the Alberta Municipal Hail Insurance plan amounted this year to \$470,000. Operating expenses will absorb \$25,000. Altogether the amount to be raised by taxation this year, including \$138,000 borrowed from the bank last spring to pay part of the indebtedness incurred last year, is \$635,000. In the spring a tax of five cents was levied and the balance will be met by a tax of 35 cents per acre on the actual crop area.



# BIG COMBINATION SALE

**150 Head of Shorthorns - 6 Hackneys  
55 Head of Clydesdales**

**P. M. BREDT & CO. will sell out their whole Shorthorn Herd on account of the failing health of Mr. P. M. Bredt and labor difficulties**

**Mr. NORMAN HARRISON will offer for sale a grand selection of choicely-bred Shorthorns, consisting of males and females of true Scotch character and breeding.**

**The Shorthorn offering consists of 20 cows with calf at foot or ready to calve; 36 two-year-old heifers, all bred to the very best Scotch bulls; 14 head of yearlings; 16 head of heifer calves; and 20 head of bulls, six months' to two years' old. Among the latter is the great imported bull "Red Major," 19 months' old, first prize bull at Calgary, 1917, as junior yearling in a very strong class. He is a "Broadhook," with "Rosewood" blood on the sire's**

**side and is one of the finest bulls ever imported into Western Canada. The balance of the Shorthorn offering consists of young cows safe in calf to the best of Scotch-bred bulls.**

**The Clydesdales will comprise 18 stallions from one year old and up, and 37 mares and fillies. Most of the females of breeding age are bred to the great imported horse, "Punctuality," son of the famous "Up-to-time."**

**The Sale will take place in the Sale Pavilion, Calgary Exhibition Grounds**

**SHORTHORN SALE Dec. 11 (first day of Calgary Winter Fair) commencing at 6.30 p.m.**

**CLYDESDALE SALE Dec. 13, commencing at 6.30 p.m. For Catalogs, now ready, write:**

**NORMAN HARRISON, Priddis, Alberta  
J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer**

**P. M. BREDT & CO., Box 2089, Calgary, Alta.**

**TERMS CASH, if not otherwise arranged between parties.**

## Mammoth Draft Sale of CLYDESDALE HORSES



**At Exhibition Grounds, Calgary  
Wednesday, December 12th, 1917**

**Favored with instructions from Messrs. Thorburn & Riddle, Davisburg; A. L. Dollar, High River; and W. McKinnon, Olds, I will sell without reserve the undermentioned:**

**20 Registered Stallions and Colts  
40 Registered Mares and Fillies**

**NOTE—These are an exceptionally choice bunch of young Clydesdale stallions and mares and well worthy of the public's attention. Most of the mares are in foal to noted sires and quite a number of them are prominent prize-winners. Write for catalogue.**

**TERMS CASH**

**J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer**

**PHONE M 2358 Midway Sale Stables, Calgary**

## First Annual Draft Sale

OF REGISTERED

## Clydesdale Horses

at the

**CALGARY WINTER FAIR**

**Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1917**

**Sale Commences at 9.30 a.m., at the Horse Show Building. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer.**

**The Horses to be disposed of at the Sale are of an exceptionally fine type, including Stallions and Mares, with international reputation and progeny from Scotland's choicest strains.**

**The offering includes "Castor," first at all western fairs, 1916; first in class, Edmonton Spring Show, 1917; first and reserve Grand Champion, Calgary Summer Fair, 1917; and first and Champion of the Breed at Red Deer, 1917. "Dunmore Lad" was second at the Edmonton Spring Show, 1917, and second at the Red Deer Summer Fair, beaten only by his stable mate "Castor."**

**The balance of the Mares and Stallions are well known prize winners in the western fairs. All my stock are rich in the blood of "Baron's Pride," one of the greatest stallions of the breed; the invincible "Hiawatha," the well-known "Woodend Gartley," and other sires which have made the Clydesdale breed famous.**

**A. D. McCormack**

**P. O. Box 257**

**CASTOR, Alta.**



# Rural Municipal Affairs

## TAXES AS AN INVESTMENT

Some men pay taxes from force of habit without giving the matter any consideration; others pay taxes because taxes are considered an unavoidable evil. Some men pay taxes with the air of bestowing a charity and some there are who meet their assessments regularly and look upon the payment as do those who invest their surplus cash in government securities.

The mechanism appertaining to our industrial machinery is a complicated one when considered as a whole, but it readily lends itself to analysis. To illustrate we can take one of the better improved districts in the province of Saskatchewan. Here we will find fair schools, a system of roads that are assuming a semblance to real highways made for traffic and possibly a municipal hospital. We will find a farming community taking on the attributes of permanency. We will find comfortable farm homes, substantial farm buildings and farmers settling down to a routine that will eventually place Western Canada in the front rank as an agricultural country. We have only to eliminate the schools, the highways, and other public improvements (and the possibility of obtaining these through the expenditure of public funds) and we will have created a condition untenable from the standpoint of one desirous of establishing himself in a community.

A man will not continue to live in a neighborhood that will not provide educational facilities for his children. No man will continue to produce grain in a community that will not provide highways that will make possible the expeditious marketing of his produce, and few men will continue to live in a community that makes no provision for medical attendance in case of sickness or accident. Ultimately from the monies collected as taxes, expenditures are made that really determine the status of the community.

There is only one really feasible method of arriving at an equitable distribution of the costs of public improvements, that method is in general use throughout the West, a straight assessment on the unimproved values of land. When making payment of taxes in any one of the three western provinces, you are absolutely assured of the fact that you are paying only a just and reasonable share based upon the direct benefits that will accrue to you through judicious expenditure of the amount.

The benefits that are derived from the expenditures of monies paid as taxes to a local authority are almost entirely a matter of economical administration. This in turn places the responsibility wholly upon the individual, and if the individual will shoulder the responsibility of seeing that the public funds are wisely and economically expended he will find that his annual tax payment will prove to be his most profitable investment.

## MINUTES

Meeting of council of rural municipality of Up-to-date, No. 769, held in the municipal office on Tuesday, September 28.

Present: Division No. 1, Aptu Watchun; No. 2, I. D. Original; No. 3, A. Bout Wright; No. 4, I. M. Willing; No. 5, Wantu DoMore; No. 6, Likely Mann. Dooit Now, Reeve; K. Reekt Information, secretary-treasurer.

Meeting called for 10 a.m.

Meeting called to order at 10 a.m.

Minutes of previous meeting read by Secretary Information.

Moved: A. Bout Wright, that minutes be approved—carried.

Correspondence presented:

A letter from the Motor League, congratulating Wantu DoMore on his "road drag" road leading into the village Aspire.

A letter from the Highways Department, announcing the score on 1917 "Road Drag" Competition, showing that R. M. of Up-to-date held highest score on main highway running the entire length of Division No. 1 and No. 3. First prize award, \$150.

Conducted by John M. Pratt

Letter from municipal inspector, complimenting Secretary Information on his modern office and on the neatness and accuracy of his accounting.

Moved by A. Bout Wright: That the secretary answer the above correspondence, advising the authors that R. M. of Up-to-date has hardly started and will show results worth mentioning in 1918.

Following accounts presented:

2 Modern road graders	\$800
10 Steel road drags	260
Cabinet for office	35
Mimeograph	30

Moved by I. M. Willing: That the above accounts be paid.

Out T. Skinnum appears before the

Moved by I. D. Original: That this council unanimously approve of the recommendations of the committee and that a draft of the recommendations be submitted to the annual meeting of ratepayers for discussion with a memo from this council asking that said meeting take action on same—carried.

A committee from the village of Spongeonum appears before the council with a petition asking that council build a skating rink in said village.

Moved by Aptu Watchun: That this council make no expenditure for a skating rink—carried unanimously.

Moved by Aptu Watchun: That councillor Likely Mann and Reeve Dooit Now be appointed as a committee to

## WHAT DO YOU THINK?

What is the true function of a Municipal Council? For the best article submitted before December 15, 1917 entitled "The True Function of a Municipal Council" The Guide will pay \$10.00 in cash. We want your opinion. The competition is open to all municipal officials and ratepayers in rural municipalities. The article to consist of not more than 1,000 words.

The three best articles will be published in the Municipal Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Write on one side of the paper and be sure that the manuscript is mailed so as to reach us not later than December 15, as we want you to receive the ten dollars in time for Christmas.

Address Municipal Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

council in person and presents account for damages and loss of time due to delay and miring in mud with car on main highway.

The matter was discussed and the fact established that the car of Out T. Skinnum was mired just outside the boundaries of the R. M. of Up-to-date in the rural municipality of Ishould Worry and that the said R. M. of Ishould Worry had paid Out T. Skinnum the sum of \$75.00 as damages.

Moved by I. D. Original: That this council offer Out T. Skinnum the sum of \$75.00 as settlement in full of the purchase price of his automobile that was mired in the mud in R. M. of Ishould Worry—carried.

Out T. Skinnum accepted the offer and the car will be converted into a tractor and used in dragging roads.

Out T. Skinnum applies for the job holding scrapers—none of the councillors could find work for him.

Committee composed of two councillors, Wantu DoMore and A. Bout Wright, appointed to draft recommendations for road building, reports.

Report of committee: First, that one man, with practical experience and technical training be engaged to have charge of all work done in the district.

Second, that no new work be undertaken until such time as provision has been made for repairing and maintaining of roads already improved.

Third, that at least 40 per cent. of amounts to be expended on roads be used in the grading and dragging of main roads leading to market towns.

Fourth, that as nearly as possible all contracts for road construction or maintenance be let by tender.

Fifth, that in instances where ratepayers, living on any piece of road, band together and volunteer to share in the expense of filling, grading and dragging that road allowance; that this council meet these officers to the extreme limit of their finances.

make recommendations for the organization and operation of a consolidated and rural high school and that they report at the next meeting—carried.

Moved by I. M. Willing: That we adjourn to meet in Municipal Office on Tuesday, the 5th proximo at 10 a.m.—carried.

(Signed) Dooit Now, Reeve.

K. Reekt Information, Sec.

## CONSIDER THE TREES

Thirty-five years ago the casual traveller, visiting the then rather unsophisticated city of Winnipeg, found a very ordinary prairie city. Thirty-five years ago the city of Winnipeg had aspirations, but they were largely treeless aspirations. Not only were there no trees to be found within the city limits, but the then inhabitants were assured, on the very best of authority at that, that it was impossible to grow trees, and if the city grew to be a great city it would be, nevertheless, a treeless city.

Now there were in Winnipeg at that time—as there generally is at every place in every period—certain staunch and independent spirits who were willing to try to accomplish the impossible. One of these men was G. R. Crowe, and at the present time he has an elm tree on his premises that measures a good three feet through at the base. Those who are familiar with the city of Winnipeg are well aware of the fact that it has as beautiful trees in its parks and along its boulevards as has almost any city.

In the early days the city of Winnipeg so adjusted its assessment rate as to make possible a very handsome rebate on taxes to all those who consistently looked after the matter of tree planting and cultivation. At a little later date this policy was discontinued, and a certain fixed amount of the an-

nual revenue was devoted to the planting and cultivation of trees in parks and along residential streets.

Results? You have only to visit the city of Winnipeg in summer—they are apparent everywhere. We believe this is worthy of serious consideration by rural councils throughout the prairie west.

## INCONSISTENCY OF SASKATCHEWAN ASSESSMENTS

Saskatchewan has definitely committed itself to the policy of an unimproved land value taxation. The first assessment made on this basis was in 1914, and since that date all municipal taxes, with the exception of the surtax, have been assessed according to this system. The method has proved to be both practicable and popular and there is not the least probability of their reverting to the old simple method of taxation on a straight acreage basis.

If the system of taxing the unimproved values of land is a just and practical one, and there is not room for an honest difference of opinion in this connection, it would be a difficult task to justify the old method of a tax on acreage. Notwithstanding this fact only that part of municipal revenue devoted to strictly municipal uses is assessed on the basis of values. The hail insurance tax, the supplementary revenue tax and the sur-tax are assessed on a straight acreage basis. The government frankly acknowledges that the method is an unjust one, but there are real difficulties in the way when it comes to the levying of a general or provincial tax on the basis of assessments made in the different municipalities.

The municipal amendment of 1913, providing for the assessing of land values, simply stated that municipal assessments should be made upon the basis of the unimproved values of land and quit. No provision was made for any uniformity in the determining of values. This resulted in each rural municipality appointing an assessor who made a more or less thorough canvass of the entire district and who made an effort at a reasonable adjustment as to values. As was only natural the opinions of the assessors varied widely and it was not an uncommon thing to find instances of where values fixed by one assessor were double those fixed by another on adjoining lands, but in different districts.

In the matter of an assessment in a rural municipality a high average range of values simply meant a lower assessment rate and worked no hardship, but if a general tax, such as the supplementary revenue, were to be assessed on the same basis, it would mean that the contribution of the one district would be double that of the second. That is if a general tax is to be collected on the basis of unimproved land values it becomes necessary that a definite and uniform system of arriving at values be adopted.

We fully realize that this presents some difficulties, but they are by no means insurmountable, nor do we believe that such difficulties as present themselves are by any means sufficiently great to justify a continuation of the very obviously unjust method of a straight assessment on acreage. The question of method for arriving at the unimproved values of land will be dealt with by this department in an early issue of The Guide.

It is interesting to note that the sur-tax in Alberta, or the wild land tax as it is called, is only assessed against land for which patent has been issued. This would exempt such lands as those held by the Canada Saskatchewan Land Co.

A brief summary of the reports of the municipal departments, issued by the three provincial governments, show very flattering conditions as regards finances—fewer outstanding taxes and larger bank balances.

We know of no better proof of the apathy that prevails in rural communities (as regards their local governing bodies) than the facts that we have received no advice as to how this page should be conducted.

It is the desire of this department to quicken the interests of the rural districts and bring them to a realization of the extreme importance of their own local government. We want varying viewpoints. We want to know what you think of this new department The Guide is creating. We want to get your ideas on municipal hospitals, systems of road building and the value of the road drag, etc. Especially do we want to help you solve your problems. Let us know about them





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## To the Gift Seeker

The true Gift Giver today is better known by the wisdom of his selection than by the amount of money he spends. So long as the gift bears distinction and quality, its cost may be dropped out of consideration. The gift spirit is not measured in dollars and cents.

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# The Mail Bag

### AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

### LETTER TO WAR VETERANS

I write you at this time on behalf of my three young brothers in France, two on the firing line and the other one in hospital, shot through both thighs. I do not consider I would be doing my duty toward them nor merit the approval of their mother (were she on earth) if I did not do all in my power to protect their interests and their future at this time when they are where they cannot realize the significance of the issues in the forthcoming Dominion election. Your association I understand has taken the stand that you will not officially appear in politics. This policy certainly suits the vested interests.

The agitation for conscription of wealth is reasonable, but is not and will not be enforced. To begin with, you will remember that Sir Herbert Ames was the head of the Patriotic Fund (also partner in Ames-Holden boot and shoe company, which made boots for soldiers at the beginning of the war). The connection between the fund and the Manufacturers' Association is quite apparent. I have held, and the conviction remains, that the organization of the Patriotic Fund was

"do unto others as they would do for you," for the love of Mike, Pat, Joe, Jack, Dick and Tommy, write to them today, telling them just why you are supporting the non-partisan candidate in your electoral district. Just mention in passing, Borden, boots, bandages, binoculars, and don't forget bacon, with Flavell relish.

J. C. KNIGHT.

Drumheller, Alta.

### CONSCRIPT THE VACANT LAND

Editor, Guide:—In support of the suggestion of W. A. Douglass in your issue of November 14, I would quote the following specific occurrence which, while the action of one individual, may be taken to represent the attitude of his class, as he was aided and abetted by others who aspire to occupy a seat on the same platform.

A certain non-resident land-owner, who holds two or more sections of land within ten miles of Winnipeg, in an interview with the writer last summer, told him that under no consideration would he allow one acre of his holdings to be used for productive purposes, and, further-



### THE EYES OF THE ARMY

It is seriously advised that the United States send over the Great Fleet of Airships they are building, under their own power.

only a move by the manufacturers to side-step an income tax. An increase of separation allowance eliminates the necessity of such a fund which never should have been promoted.

Now we are to have what the manufacturers and banking interests wish to call a win-the-war government. I ask you in all seriousness could any government, I mean any set or collection of men, be elected to Ottawa who would not do their utmost to reinforce the boys at the front—my own brothers, if you will? It's absolutely all rot to hold up any dozen men (all capitalists) in Canada as the only outfit who can win the war. It would be ridiculous, laughable and humorous were it not so significant.

Soldier boys, when you left England you thought you were through fighting for liberty. You have only just begun. Everyone of the proposed cabinet is connected up with the financial interests of Eastern Canada, interlocking between banks, railways, milling companies, insurance and trust companies. And they insist on being in control when the war ends. Why? To fight the veterans and their friends who will demand that although wealth was not conscripted, wealth must pay the cost of the war, for if wealth does not, who will? The veterans will also demand equal pensions. If an income tax is not levied, who is to pay your pensions? Tom Tweedie in his address here last spring predicted gloomily that the day of direct taxation was approaching. Glory be, and why not? The financial interests have been opposing evolution in that direction for years and if the Unionist-win-the-war set of profiteers is elected, they will have held that momentous occasion off another five years.

If you are going to sit in apathy, letting well-enough alone, while doing so just think, "It's for five long years"—and at the end of that time the interests expect you to forget. Another wave-the-flag stunt will be served for your approval, then, as was pulled five years ago, "No truck or trade with the Yankees."

If you have any good feeling for your chums in the trenches, if you wish to

more, because the writer had, in the early days before any roads were built or lines straightened out, encroached upon and cultivated a few acres belonging to this gentleman, he, the land-owner, instituted an action-at-law claiming damages and rent to the tune of \$45 per acre. This amount the writer paid to avoid the worry and expense of a law suit. The crop of wheat on this supposed damaged area this year graded No. 1 Northern. This is a concrete example of the benefit that the owner of vacant lands is to the community and also of his attitude towards the settler whose industry created increased values which he expects to enjoy.

ROBERT FORBS.

La Salle P.O., Man.

### SHEEP BREEDERS, GET TOGETHER

Editor, Guide:—In the face of the fact that it is the purpose of the Canadian wool commission in the near future to request the Ottawa government to place an embargo on our Canadian wool, it is time all sheep owners got together in some way to prevent such a step being taken.

The federal government for sometime past has been advising the farmer to get into sheep, and our provincial government has taken splendid steps in assisting the farmers to increase the size of their flocks, but all these efforts on the government's part as well as those of the farmers will have been in vain if this embargo is granted to the eastern wool kings.

Our Union government has started on a well laid track by breaking up the patronage list, etc., and we trust they will not leave the metals by giving way to these wool grabbers, for if they do the sheep owners will certainly not go to the necessary expense of protecting their flocks against coyotes by fencing, etc., to sell wool for 20 cents a pound. The flocks will rapidly decrease instead of increase. If any sheep breeder reads this, I am sure it will appeal to him that some steps must be taken, and taken quickly. Sheep breeders, get busy and let us all do our best to put the crimp on the matter at once.

Continued on Page 37

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## Saskatchewan Co-operative Annual

Regina, November 22.—There were 277 delegates, 44 visitors and the full board of directors present when the president, J. A. Maharg, M.P., called to order the seventh annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, held here yesterday. The directors' report was submitted to the meeting by President Maharg, who moved its adoption, and the Hon. Geo. Langley, vice-president, in seconding the report, expressed his pleasure at seeing so many new faces present. He reminded the shareholders of the phenomenal growth of the institution and stated that its great success had been achieved mainly through the loyalty of its shareholders.

The directors' report showed that over 34,538,637 bushels of grain had been handled through 258 elevators and 2,198,912 bushels over the platform during the past year. In individual elevator handling, Cabri headed the list with 401,400 bushels of grain.

### Profits Satisfactory

On the year's operation ending July 31, 1917, the net profits, as shown in the balance sheet, amounted to \$350,752.83, from which there has been paid a cash dividend of eight per cent. per annum, totalling \$70,945.20. The balance of \$279,807.63 is to be disposed of as follows: 50 per cent. to be placed to elevator reserve account, \$2.50 per share paid on all shares allotted prior to April 1, 1917, and the remaining \$18,353.81 transferred to reserves.

The construction department has built 37 elevators and four others were purchased. There were 302 locals organized

with 19,317 shareholders, holding an aggregate of 55,567 shares.

The retiring directors, Messrs. Maharg, Langley and John Evans, were re-elected by acclamation.

### Presentation to Dunning

A very interesting ceremony took place during the morning session, when the former general manager, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, was presented with an illuminated address, handsomely bound in book form. In making the presentation, President Maharg said that he knew Mr. Dunning as well as any living man, and consequently felt competent to speak of the service which Mr. Dunning had rendered during his years of work in the interest of the farmers' cause.

"Have you seen that man, Dunning, from the Yorkton district?" was a question, said the Hon. Mr. Langley, that had been put to him in the early days, when there was a need for young men of capability. They had worked together for many years, and during that time a feeling of affection had sprung up which had increased with the years. Mr. Dunning's ability was not only recognized in Saskatchewan, but far outside the country.

Before Mr. Dunning could reply, the meeting arose and for some time continued cheering. "More than I can say I appreciate this address and the way it has been received," said Mr. Dunning in reply. "It is the duty of every man to find out what service he can render and where he can best render it."

Mr. Dunning said he resigned his position as general manager because he

could not stay in the way of other men when he had undertaken other work. In his present capacity he felt that he could serve the farmers just as truly. He referred to some remarks which he had made at the last annual meeting—if as a result of five years' service he had not succeeded in building an organization that could go on without him he could not consider that his work had been a success. He paid a high tribute to the present general manager, F. W. Riddell.

### The Address

The presentation address to the Hon. Charles A. Dunning by his former associates was as follows:—

"We hereby convey to you the appreciation of the splendid service rendered by you to the company in your position as general manager; of your resourceful guidance during the company's unexampled development from its position as an untried experiment in the season of 1911 to its position in 1916 as the largest individual grain handling institution on the American continent; and your wise and successful administration of its affairs. The sound judgment you invariably displayed, while invaluable to our institution,

was recognized and acknowledged in many other commercial and social activities.

"Equally do we record our appreciation of your excellent personal qualities. Your relation to the large staff acting under your authority and direction was always of a helpful, sympathetic and kindly character; your treatment of the shareholders who in large numbers approached you for information, explanation or advice won for you confidence, regard and affection in every part of Saskatchewan.

"Your decision to withdraw from your position in the company is regretted by all of us, and the removal of your guiding hand will be felt in every part of the company's service, but the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company will stand as a permanent monument to your rare ability. We are compensated by the knowledge that in your becoming a member of the provincial government our loss will be gain to all Saskatchewan.

"Our hope is that your life will be long, and your health good, and we wish for you the fullest measure of human felicity, alike in your public duties, your social relations and your domestic affairs."

The balance sheet of the company as at July 31, 1917, was as follows:—

Assets		
Fixed Assets:		
Elevators		\$2,082,421.74
Cost of Construction to Date	\$2,295,231.74	
Less Depreciation	212,800.00	
Terminal Elevator Site and Construction		804,519.49
Freehold Lands and Office Building		145,515.73
Cost to Date	\$155,361.05	
Less Depreciation Office Building	9,845.32	
Office Furniture and Fixtures		9,440.27
Cost to Date	\$29,827.22	
Less Depreciation	20,386.95	
Investments		23,200.00
Current Assets:		
Stocks as per Schedule		205,567.02
Grain	\$178,234.48	
Stationery	15,248.96	
Car Liners	6,000.00	
Automobiles	6,083.58	
Cash at Banks, Locals' Paymasters and Office		2,458,364.99
Bills Receivable		854.39
Accounts Receivable		5,195.64
Advances on Bills of Lading		196,038.45
Deferred Charges:		
Unexpired Taxes and Telegraphic Service, etc.		4,497.47
		\$5,935,615.19
Liabilities		
Liabilities to the Government of Saskatchewan:		
Government of Saskatchewan		\$1,794,108.75
Loans	\$1,718,080.80	
Interest Accrued	76,027.95	
Liabilities to the Dominion Government:		
Business Profits War Tax		745,097.53
Liabilities to the Public:		
Accounts Payable		184,609.94
Outstanding Cash Grain Tickets and Settlements		1,262,962.54
Taxes Accrued		22,836.25
Liabilities to the Shareholders:		
Share Capital Authorized	\$3,500,000.00	
Share Capital Subscribed	\$2,778,450.00	
(55,569 shares at \$50 each).		
Share Capital Paid Up		938,932.50
At April 1, 1917		\$886,815.00
8,139 shares at \$24.50	\$199,405.50	
15,619 shares at 21.50	335,808.50	
9,918 shares at 18.50	183,483.00	
4,718 shares at 15.50	73,129.00	
3,049 shares at 13.50	41,161.50	
7,177 shares at 7.50	53,827.50	
48,620		
6,949 additional shares at July 31, 1917	52,117.50	
55,569		
Application Moneys not Allotted		17,692.50
Unclaimed Dividends		2,502.26
Accident Insurance Fund		3,683.85
Reserves		612,436.24
Elevator Reserve Account	\$607,103.72	
Reserve Account	5,332.52	
Profit for Year Ended July 31, 1916	\$557,795.71	
To Cash Dividend	\$46,746.36	
Elevator Reserve Account	255,524.68	
Application on Shares	248,658.00	
Reserve Account	6,866.67	
	\$557,795.71	
Profit for Year Ended July 31, 1917 (after providing for Business Profits War Tax)		850,752.83
		\$5,935,615.19

G. L. HOPKINS, Provincial Auditor.

### CONSCRIPTION OF FARMERS

That any farmers' sons actually needed on the farm for production who were conscripted would be discharged from the forces provided they went back to the farms was the declaration of Major-Gen. Mewburn, minister of militia at a meeting in Dundas, Ont., on November 24. At a meeting held the following day at Toronto Sir Robert Borden made the following statement as to the exemption of members of families already well represented at the front:

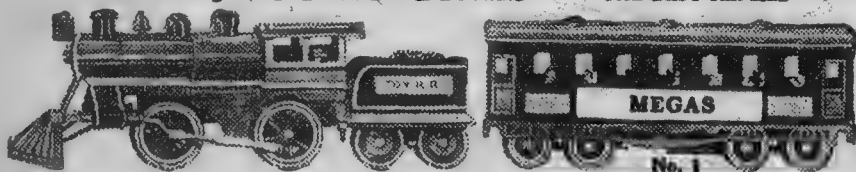
"It is the intention of the government that the service of a member or members of a family, during the present war, shall be taken fully into account in considering the exemption of other members of the same family from

compulsory service under the Military Service Act. The instructions of the Military Service council to the tribunals are along this line. In case any tribunal or appellate tribunals should fail to act accordingly, the minister of militia and defense, under the powers vested in him, will discharge from military service members of any family to whom exemption has been improperly refused."

A concerted effort is being made to round up fake British army officers who have imposed upon the American public in many ways. It is stated that about 50 men are posing as British officers throughout the country. One of these officers is said to have actually taken part in a review of troops.

## \$100 in Christmas Prizes

WHAT PRESENTS ARE IN THE CARS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS \$100 IN CASH PRIZES FOR THE BEST REPLIES



SO that we may become acquainted with more young people this Christmas, we are giving you this train loaded down with Christmas presents. Each car contains one kind of present and the name is on each car but the man who painted the name got the letters all jumbled. Worse still, the man who coupled the cars got them in the wrong order. Now, can you straighten things out and re-arrange the letters in the names of the presents in each car and put the cars in their right order behind the locomotive?

Car No. 6, DOES ILL, contains "Dollies." The other cars may contain gloves, candy, baseballs, animals, bicycles, building blocks, skipping ropes, nine pins, engines, skates, Noah's Ark, perfume, lanterns, tools, footballs, games, or something else. It is for you to find out.

Should you get the cars behind the locomotive in their right order, you will find that the first letter of the correct name of each Christmas present in each car when these first letters are all put together will spell out the name of a great Nation in Europe, one of the Allies—a Nation whose Navy controls the Oceans.

On Christmas Day, Uncle Peter, who edits the Bunny Page in EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, will judge the answers and award the following big cash prizes to young people under seventeen years of age complying with the conditions of the contest, whose answers are all correct or nearest correct, neatest and best written. So get busy and send in an answer to-day, and this Christmas Season may be the happiest you have ever had.

### The Big Cash Prizes

\$25.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl who sends us the best reply. \$15.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl sending the second best reply. \$10.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl sending the third best reply. DOLLAR BILLS. Fifty bright, new, crisp \$1.00 bills to the fifty next Boys and Girls with the 50 next best replies.

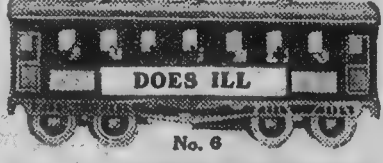
If you are bright and quick you will also have the opportunity of winning a Squirrel Pony and Cart or Bicycle and many other fine prizes in a pleasant contest even more interesting than this one.

Write your answers in pen and ink, using only one side of the paper. Put your name, address and age, in the upper right hand corner of each sheet.

### Send Your Answer This Very Evening!

THERE are 53 Cash Prizes and in addition other fine awards for every young person who qualifies his or her entry in this fascinating contest. Each boy or girl desiring his or her entry to compete for one of the fine prizes will be required to perform a small service for Everywoman's World for which additional Reward or Cash Payment will be given. Wouldn't you like \$25.00 Cash? Wouldn't you like a Squirrel Pony and Cart or Bicycle? These fine prizes will go to our young friends and we would like you to get the best of them. Address your answers as follows:

Uncle Peter, c/o Everywoman's World, 6 Continental Building, Toronto.





# Our Ottawa Letter

Hard Fight in the East—The Tribunals—C.N.R. Argument.

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—Interest at the capital this week has centred in the election campaign, which, since nomination day on Monday last, has got off to a good start. Sir Robert Borden and several of his colleagues have been touring western Ontario. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has remained in the capital, but will make his first speech in Ontario here on Tuesday next, after which he expects to leave for Winnipeg. Hon. Frank Carvell and Hon. A. K. Maclean have made a flying trip up from the Maritime provinces and have returned. They will probably confine their efforts to the Atlantic coast provinces, where, according to reports reaching the capital, an old time fight very much on party lines is in progress. The expectation entertained until a few days before nominations, that the parties in Nova Scotia would be able to get together and practically avoid a contest, has not materialized. The election of Hon. W. S. Fielding to his old seat of Queens-Shelburne by acclamation appears to be about all the get-together effort the Nova Scotians were able to accomplish. The down east ministers when here frankly declared that the fight in the Maritime provinces is a warm one. They were hopeful that the Unionists would carry the day by a considerable margin. Liberals, on the other hand, assert with seeming confidence, that they will have a majority of the 31 members sent to parliament by New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

In Quebec the situation is much as was expected. Up to date Sir Wilfrid Laurier's followers, to the number of 13, have been elected by acclamation, and there are a few seats which are not being contested by Unionist candidates. The government claims that 10 Unionists will win out in the French Canadian province. The Liberals assert to the contrary that five Unionists at most will be elected, and perhaps not more than three. Some old campaigners would not be surprised to see the election night score stand at 58 Liberals to 7 unionists, a Laurier majority of 51.

## The Ontario Situation

There are 82 seats to be fought for in Ontario. Leaving the Maritime provinces out of consideration for the moment and giving Laurier 58 seats in Quebec, the Ontario Unionists will have to elect 67 Unionists to overcome the Liberal majority in Quebec. Should the opposition candidates carry 20 Ontario seats, it is conceivable, with the Maritime provinces included in the calculation, that Eastern Canada may break fairly even between the opposing forces. In the Unionist camp it is frankly admitted that much dependence is being placed upon the west, where it is hoped three Unionists will be elected to one oppositionist, thereby giving the government a workable majority. But speculation on probable election results is often more fascinating than reliable, and more than one thing might occur to upset calculations. The Liberals might do worse than they expect in Quebec, which would be bad for them, or the Unionists might do a little better or worse than they count on in Ontario. One thing can be truthfully said at present, so far as the East is concerned, and that is that neither the one side or the other appears to be over confident. This is chiefly due to the political cross-currents arising out of Union and uncertainty as to the popularity, or otherwise, of the Military Service Act.

Those upon whose shoulders has fallen the difficult task of administering the Military Service Act are having lots of worry these days. Most of their troubles are doubtless due to the uneven work of the members of the 1,300 local tribunals who throughout the Dominion are deciding who shall, and who shall not, go to the front. It would be impossible to expect a uniform point of view from such a large number of people, and such does not prevail, with the result that exemptions are being

which would not be granted in others. Tribunals in some cases have been too zealous in providing men for the firing line to the detriment of essential industries at home, while other tribunals have failed to draft young men who have no reasonable excuse for remaining at home.

## The Uneven Work of Tribunals

One of the chief difficulties that has cropped up on account of the uneven work of the tribunals has been in regard to agriculture. In some districts, where the applications of unmarried farmers under 34 years of age and the sons of farmers have been heard, the members of the tribunals have exercised reasonable discretion and have not drafted men who should remain on the soil. In other districts quite the reverse has been the case, and decisions have been made which directly conflict with the national need of increased production. Farmers in some cases have been told to sell out and report for duty in two or three months. Many others have been granted temporary exemption until the spring months. In other words they will be compelled to don the khaki just when the rush of work commences on the farm at seeding time. Eastern newspapers are being flooded with letters of protest, many of the writers making reference to the speech made

before the livestock gathering at Ottawa by Hon. T. A. Crerar, when he expressed the view that there should be no conscription of labor necessary to production. In one case a woman, in writing to the Toronto News, states that her husband is over 70 years of age, and that their only boy has been ordered to report for duty with the result that the farm of 100 acres will lie idle next year.

The situation was dealt with this week by Sir Robert Borden, who, in a lengthy statement issued to the press, explained how persons who think their applications have not been properly dealt with can lodge an appeal with the military registrar, which will be heard later on. The prime minister also stated that the militia department would appeal from the decisions of the tribunals in all cases, treated with undue leniency.

A not unexpected development is the charge made by Ontario newspapers that the tribunals in Quebec province are exercising such undue leniency, with the result that but very few men will be provided for the firing line. In reply to this accusation, a Montreal judge today said that while it was true a large number of exemptions had been granted, they were in a majority of cases only temporary.

## The C.N.R. Agreement

The formal announcement was made this week of the terms of the agreement between the government and the C.N.R. in regard to the arbitration proceedings to settle the value of the 600,000 shares of C.N.R. stock to be acquired by the government. It veri-

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MOTHER HUBBARD PADDED SHOE

Tucked inside this snug pocket with its comfortably padded thickness, laced around to the very ears, baby will be fitted to enjoy the exhilarating freshness of a winter airing and can sleep outdoors in comfort and warmth no matter how low the mercury falls.



Neat. Fits any child. Suitable for Buggy, Sleigh, Automobile, etc.

Made in Black Rubber \$5.00  
Red Blanket 8.50  
Corduroy, various colors 7.50

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fied what had become pretty generally known as to the fixing of a limitation of \$10,000,000 on the amount to be paid by the government for the common shares. Sir William Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, will represent the government at the arbitration proceedings, and it is understood that Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., will represent the C.N.R. By the terms of the agreement.

Continued on Page 45

Here's a List of Fairweather Furs from which you may be able to Satisfy Your Immediate Needs.  
Fairweather's Furs have a Lasting Reputation backed by a Money Back Guarantee.

## Buy Your Furs Direct from the Manufacturer

From the only Canadian manufacturing furriers operating their own trading posts in the far north country. There's added life and years of service in furs made by our expert furriers—and, as you know, Fairweather Furs have a national reputation for quality and style. We pay express charges to your nearest station.

### LADIES' FUR COATS

**Ladies' Raccoon Coat**—Handsone motor or driving coat, made from carefully selected fine furred dark Raccoon. Light in weight, full roomy skirt. Large deep square collar, deep cuffs. Lined with brown Skinnings' satin, finished with large inside pockets and change pocket, also outside slash pockets. 45 inches in length. **\$175**  
Extra good value at

**Ladies' Black Russian Muskrat Coat**—This beautiful natural black Russian Rat coat is made from the lightest-grade skins, selected by our expert furriers in the straight line style with large deep collar and cuffs. Lining of heavy, brown satin of guaranteed quality. 50 inches in length. Good value at **\$175**

**Russian Mink Marmot Coat**—This coat is made on the new full length straight line pattern. Has large deep collar and cuffs, the full rich brown fur makes this coat a very attractive one at a most moderate price. It is lined with a guaranteed brown satin, finished with inside pockets and very warm and comfortable. **\$85**  
Specially priced at

**Hudson Seal Coat**—This attractive garment is made from carefully selected Hudson Seal Skins, is loose fitting, has full skirt, fur bottoms, and is handsomely lined and finished with large inside pockets. Also slash pockets on outside. 45 inches in length. Large square collar and cuffs. **\$190**

**Moscow Pony Coat**—A new model this season made from fine full furred skins, black in color. The skins are nicely dressed, making the coat light in weight. The collar is of Black Wolf, square shape, also large cuffs to match. Lining of fancy brocade poplin. 45 inches in length. All sizes at **\$90**

**Tweed Motor Coat**—Ladies' handsome motor coat made from imported tweed cloth. Lined to the hips with full furred Muskrat, and faced with satin. This attractive model is light in weight, has deep Alaska Sable collar and cuffs, large patch pockets, straight lines and belted all around. 45 inches in length. **\$100**  
Priced at

**Men's Raccoon Coat, 52 inches long**—Made from full furred dark skins especially selected, large shawl collar, slash pockets. Coat lined with best quality quilted farmers' satin. This is a superior garment and extra special **\$200**  
value at

**Men's Plucked Beaver Coat**—Made from carefully selected northern Beaver skins. Has extra large shawl collar, lining of the best brown satin, finished with outside and inside pockets. Coat is 50 inches in length, all sizes, **\$300**  
and extra good value at

**Men's Fur-Lined Coat**—Oxford grey Melton cloth, lined with full furred Canadian Muskrat. Has a dark natural large shawl collar of Otter, 50 inches in length. Materials used in construction being the very best. **\$100**  
Selling price

### LADIES' FUR SETS

**Alaska Sable Sets**—One of the most durable of all furs. Stole is made in wide shape effect, showing three distinct strips on each side and finished with tails of the same fur. Muff comes in large pillow or melon styles. Both made from finest quality eastern skins. **\$125**  
Set

**Black Wolf Sets**—Stole in cape effect; fits snugly to the neck and around shoulders; fastened with head in front and muff in pillow or round style, trimmed with natural head, tail and paws; handsomely lined with black crepe de chene. This is a beautiful silky fur and closely resembles **\$50**  
Black Fox. Set complete for

**Natural Mink Sets**—Stole is made from six large skins, is wide on shoulders and extends below to waist in front; finished with natural heads, tails and paws. Muff is pillow style, trimmed to match. These skins are absolutely natural in color. Mink is a fur known to all as among the most reliable of all furs. **\$100**  
Set complete for

**Natural Raccoon Sets**, includes curved animal scarf with natural trimming and lined with hard wearing grey satin. Muff comes in melon style. These skins are undyed **\$45**  
and give a length of service. Price for set

**Natural Wolf Set**—Stole is made in large two-skin effect, is finished with two natural heads, tails and paws. Muff in pillow style, trimmed to match. Hand part is lined with grey velvet. These are made from finest Northern **\$50**  
skins. Price for set

**Red Fox Sets**—Stole is made in straight natural style, lined half way with fur and finished with pocket inside the lining. Muff in large pillow style with head on one corner and large brush and paws on the opposite side. The skins in these are in the richest shade of red and come **\$100**  
from the far Peace River country. Set complete

### MEN'S FUR COATS

**Men's Australian Coon Coat**—This coat is of a very heavy and dark grey fur, but light in weight with extra large shawl collar, lining of best quality quilted farmers' satin. The skins in this coat are especially well dressed, making the coat very comfortable to wear. **\$75**  
Extra low priced at

**Men's Black Cloth Chamole-Lined Overcoat**—Made from good quality Beaver cloth. Best quilted satin lining, interlined with chamole to the bottom. Large genuine Otter shawl collar. 50 inches in length. A very service- **\$55**  
able and good appearing coat for

**Men's Black Beaver Cloth Coat, Muskrat Lining**, with Russian Otter shawl collar. Especially well made. The skins are nicely matched. This coat is extra good value. Lining **\$55**  
and collar alone worth near the price of

**Fairweather & Co. Ltd.,** 297-299 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg



## SEED GRAIN PURCHASING COMMISSION

This Commission, appointed, on the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, by the Federal Government of Canada, has for its aim the procuring of a supply of clean sound seed grain to meet the requirements of Municipalities, Farmers' Organizations and Farmers in districts affected by drought, frost and other causes.

All seed grain purchased and distributed by the Commission is handled at the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at Moose Jaw, Calgary and Saskatoon. It is all inspected by the Seed Inspection Staff of the Dominion Department of Agriculture on arrival at these Elevators and must conform to the following Standards after recleaning:—

### WHEAT—Class No. 1 Marquis Seed Wheat

No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern Seed Wheat shall be composed of practically pure Marquis Wheat, sound, clean and free from other grains, and free from noxious weed seeds under the meaning of the Seed Control Act and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

### OATS—Class No. 1 Seed Oats

No. 1 Seed Oats shall be composed of grades No. 1 and 2 C.W. Oats, shall contain 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, of strong vitality, clean and free from other grains, free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act and weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

### BARLEY—Class No. 1 Seed Barley

Canada Western Seed Barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump, clean and free from other grains, of good color and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act and weigh not less than 45 pounds to the bushel. ("Within the meaning of the Seed Control Act" means not more than one noxious weed seed per pound of grain).

The Government Seed Inspectors have been instructed to select and specially bin such cars of grain as can be cleaned, at reasonable cost, up to the above mentioned Standards.

The Commission will purchase No. 1 and 2 C.W. Oats, 3 C.W. Barley and No. 1 Hard and 1 Northern Marquis Wheat, subject to official grading and weighing, accepted as suitable for seed by the Seed Inspectors and stored in the Interior Terminal Elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary, and pay therefor a premium of 5 cents in advance of the closing cash price on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on day of purchase; all purchases to be made on basis Ft. William. When requirements are nearly filled, the Commission will notify farmers and grain dealers, through the Agricultural Press, that no more grain will be purchased after a date specified in such notification, which will be given at least two weeks in advance. The Commission invites the co-operation of farmers and grain dealers in carrying out its objects, so that there will be no possible danger of any shortage of seed grain for next spring's seeding and the expectations of the Allies for a plentiful supply of foodstuffs from Canada will be fulfilled. In purchasing and inspecting seed grain the services of the Commission and the staff of the Dominion Seed Branch will be available free of charge and the grain will be sold to farmers at actual cost plus cleaning and other necessary charges.

All correspondence should be addressed to A. E. Wilson, Commissioner and Chief Agent, Post Office Building, Regina, Saskatchewan.

**CAN. GOVERNMENT SEED GRAIN PURCHASING COMMISSION**

A. E. WILSON, Commissioner and Chief Agent.

## Western Dairy Developments

Continued from Page 9

industry by the provincial government. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, arranged to give aid financially in the matter of loans on capital account, and also have the dairy department operate all these creameries under a lease renewed from year to year, selling the butter collectively, and attending to all the finance, making large advance payments when cream was delivered, and dividing any surplus at the end of the season after allowing for a small reserve among the patrons in proportion to the amount of butter fat supplied by them.

"A dairy convention was held annually at which representatives of all the creameries under government operation came together, discussed all the angles of the industry and passed upon any suggestions from the department, which was ably handled by W. A. Wilson as dairy commissioner, as to the betterment of the business.

"Some of the advantages secured were: centralizing of local effort, giving each creamery support in the matter of express shipment of cream; doing away with the old cream collecting routes and adopting the individual can delivered personally by the patron, bringing him into closer touch with the creamery and the management. The grading of cream and payment accordingly was also inaugurated.

"Owing greatly to the policy adopted, we find that while in 1907 the production was 160,000 pounds of butter, last year 7,205 patrons contributed 2,639,800 pounds, valued at \$711,092, most of which, after supplying local demand, was shipped to British Columbia where we have a fast growing market. Altogether about 35 cars have been shipped to the coast so far this season, approximately 870,000 pounds. This butter is shipped in 56 pound boxes and at Vancouver and Victoria cut up by the trade for local use. Last season, Saskatchewan, together with Manitoba made a trial shipment of a car of butter to England which proved a great success and has opened that market to us also.


### Now All In One Company

"The annual conventions brought the dairymen together from all parts of the province and they got well acquainted, and when it was mooted that instead of a lot of small local companies we should consolidate and form one large strong company it was unanimously approved, and we secured a special act which unites all these little companies into one. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd. capital stock is \$500,000. This company took over the business from the dairy department on November 1, and exchanges the stock in the new company to the amount of the value of the 20 local creameries as determined by the valuating committee. These creameries are located at Oxbow, Cadworth, Shellbrook, Lloydminster, Birch Hills, Henribourg, Melville, Lanigan, Unity, Fiske, Regina, Canora, Wadena, Moosomin, Langenburg, Tantallon, Kerrobert, Lemberg, Melfort, Vonda.

### Cold Storage

"Although each creamery has a small cold storage room, one can easily see that in order to keep shipments up, central shipping points must collect car lots in smaller shipments from the different creameries, and when a good article has been produced it must be kept at an even temperature until delivered to the consumer. In the busy season we make well over a car of butter a day and heretofore we have been hampered for cold storage room so that we have had to use cold storage space in Manitoba and Alberta for years. Thus when the new act of incorporation was passed a wise provision included assistance by way of a loan by the government for the establishment of public cold storage warehouses.

"Having such a large quantity of our own products to store, it was considered that our company could also serve the farmers, the merchants and the consumers, with such facilities in the most efficient manner. People are coming to realize that the solution of the national food problem lies to a considerable



## AYRSHIRE CATTLE

**4.07% BUTTER FAT**

was the average from 971 Ayrshire cows for one year.

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**W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary**  
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All the good in the feed is turned into firm flesh and rich, profitable milk when you give your cows

## Pratts COW REMEDY

Increases the milk supply, improves the quality. Keeps the cows healthy and contented. Guards against disease. Will put any cow in prime condition and keep her that way.

At your Dealer's in pkgs., also 12-lb. and 25-lb. pails.

Write for FREE Book.

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**DR. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, pack ing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly to Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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## Calf Meal

"Growfast," per 100 pounds, \$5.75  
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Get our Quotation on

## OATS and HAY

In Carload Lots

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LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, fresh, reliable, preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00  
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Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.

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## Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

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and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails.

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able degree in the development of cold storage which if operated in the help towards reducing the cost of living, and maintaining a balanced supply of good food for the nation.

"A few years ago H. Gauvin, now in charge of our cold storage department built a cold storage plant at the little prairie town of Vonda, Sask. His friends asked him if he was crazy to spend his money out there in such a venture. He said, 'No, I am going to educate the farmers of the district to the value of cold storage.' And he did. They started storing their eggs in summer for winter use, and their beef and pork in winter for summer use and soon became so interested that they took shares in the company. Later a creamery was added to the plant, which this year has been filled to capacity, and this company is uniting with us by an exchange of shares. In section 28, part 11, of the provincial act it provides for a fine of \$50 if efficient service is not given to the public. The Dominion government gives a grant of a percentage of cost of each plant covering a period of five years after operation is commenced, and all rates charged the public are subject to their ratification.

"We have started to enlarge the cold storage plant at our North Battleford creamery, and have purchased the large Early plant, partly completed before the war started, at Saskatoon, and now have men at work bricking it in so that inside installations can be put in during the winter, so as to have it ready for next season's operations. This plant will cost in the neighborhood of \$85,000 and when completed will be the largest in Western Canada. Our aim is to cover Saskatchewan at all strategical points, so as to place within the reach of all citizens of the province the facilities wherewith to take care of their perishable or other goods needing such storage.

"Our shares are \$20 and we can only move as we can dispose of them to the public. No person can hold over \$1,000 in the company and we ask all those interested to take up at least five shares, 25 per cent. to be paid down, the balance subject to call in periods of not less than 60 days. The members of our executive are doing their work entirely in the interests of the dairy industry and the public generally and we expect support from the people of the province which will enable us to proceed with our program."

#### Developments in Manitoba

There are no government-owned creameries in Manitoba. The policy has been to encourage the dairy business generally, including co-operative creameries. The early development of large centres, assisted in the establishment of large dairy plants, to which large amounts of cream from outside points were shipped. This process of centralization, however, has been reversed of late, and some of the large central firms are buying or building small creameries at outside points. In most cases new territory is being developed and new creameries built. Recently, local plants have been installed at Killarney, Yorkton, Dauphin, Rosthern, Ericksdale, and a creamery at Carman has been taken over.

The output of dairy products has shown a steady increase, and will show an increase this year over the output of 1916. Already some 5,000,000 pounds of creamery butter have been manufactured and 90 carloads containing about 2,000,000 pounds have been exported to points outside the province. This is very satisfactory when it is remembered that in 1912 some 55 carloads of butter were imported into Manitoba. The increase is general throughout the province, though the north country developed a little faster than other parts. Up between the lakes four new creameries have been erected this year. They have manufactured about half-a-million pounds of creamery butter. On the Oak Point line the increase has been about 350,000 pounds for 1917. Reports coming in indicate that there will be an increase of about half-a-million pounds of creamery butter, which will bring the total up to 7,000,000 pounds, as against 6,500,000 pounds last year.

Some of the co-operative creameries are giving good reports of themselves, paying the outside price for cream, distributing a fair dividend, and providing for a nice sinking fund. Some,

however, owing to bad management and the failure to take advantage of grading their product, are just making ends meet. Those which are conducting their business in a haphazard fashion and not grading their products, are making but little progress. Up to the present time competition has been so keen that it has guaranteed good prices from the locally owned private concerns, the centralizers, and the co-operative creameries. A spread of two cents usually prevails between the different grades, though when the market is exceptionally strong, as it has been this season, the tendency is for the spread to narrow. Some of the creameries are regularly turning out a product that goes entirely into No. 1 or special grades. Grading is done under the supervision of the department, and inspected cars are sold on government grade certificates. Buyers are asked to criticize and to suggest improvements which could be made in the quality of the material they purchase. If the suggestions are worth passing back to the creamery the department sees that they are passed along.

Manitoba has, of course, a large local market for butter. That which is exported then goes west to Vancouver and east to Port Arthur, Fort William, Montreal and Toronto. Small creameries can take advantage of grading facilities by shipping direct to wholesalers, the grading being done in their warehouses. Small shipments which

do not go to the warehouses are not graded, but may be scored for the information of the creamery. All that which goes out of the province is sold under grade certificates.

#### The Cheese Factory End

There are some 22 cheese factories in the province, 12 of which are co-operative. Cheese-making is restricted largely to the French and Mennonite sections, where the farms are smaller and the districts more thickly settled. Enough cheese is not being manufactured, however, to supply the home market. The product, however, is showing a nice increase, and this year about a million pounds will be marketed. Cheese paid better this year than butter, although the price may have been somewhat depressed owing to the fact that cheese prices were fixed, and the price prevailing in Manitoba was based on that in Montreal of 21 cents a pound. A start was made last year in buying milk for cheese-making purposes on the straight fat basis. It has been proved by experience to be essentially fair. Next year it is expected that all the cheese factories will pay for milk according to quality, and that a start will also be made in grading cheese.

In Ontario, the great cheese centre, most of the cheese is sold "on the board." That is, there are certain central places accessible to representatives of various factories, where regular meetings are held and where buyers meet with salesmen from the factories. The amount of cheese for sale from

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**BROOKS' APPLIANCE** the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U.S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

each factory is boarded, i.e., written on a blackboard and the bidding begins. After the auctioneer secures the maximum bid, the highest bidder is allowed to select the amount of cheese he wants at that price and to name the factories from which it will be taken. Those factories which produce the best cheese are known to the buyers, and they get preferential treatment when the selection is being made. After the first selection has been completed, bids are again called and so the business proceeds until the buyers have secured all they want or the supply of cheese has been exhausted. So far board sales have not been inaugurated in Manitoba, most of the output being marketed through brokers on the basis of one-quarter cent per pound.

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It's no exaggeration to call this book—

**"What the Farmer can do with Concrete"**—

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The farmer nowadays realizes that he is under a terrible handicap in his efforts to make money, if he has to be constantly sinking profits in repairs. Only by using Concrete can he have buildings that do not call for repairs and painting. Only with Concrete for his building material can he have his farm fire-proof, waterproof, watertight, repair proof, vermin

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The welfare of the farm demands Permanent Highways of Concrete. Our farmers need them for the hauling of garden-truck, fruits and dairy products into town. On Concrete alone can this hauling be done economically. It provides the only surface that resists the wear and tear of modern traffic. Concrete is, in fact, as necessary to successful road building as it is for successful farm construction. Concrete roads, like Concrete buildings, pay for themselves in the saving of repairs.

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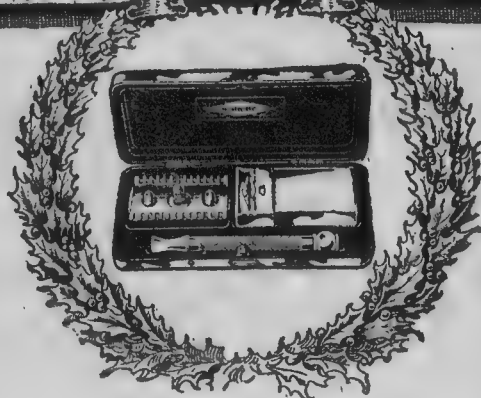
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## A Very Merry Christmas



The business of being a man has its advantages these days as well as its responsibilities—especially if someone thinks enough about him, his needs and his wishes, to choose for his Christmas gift

### The Gillette Safety Razor

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At any good Hardware, Drug or Jewelry Store you can pick out a Gillette Set that will be sure to give him lasting pleasure. If you have any trouble getting what you want, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

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## Start the Pullets Laying

Influence of Time of Hatching—What and Amounts to Feed—Start Immediately.

By Prof. M. C. Herner

The fall care of pullets is the most important work in the poultry house at this season of the year. It is on the pullets that we must depend for the fall and early winter supply of eggs, they are the money makers in the flock. Old hens or even yearlings seldom lay eggs before January and even then only a few. This being the case it is necessary to give the pullets the best of care.

The time at which pullets are likely to commence laying will depend on when they were hatched. Usually April hatched pullets will lay in October or November if properly looked after during the summer and early fall. Pullets hatched in May will not likely lay very many eggs before Christmas unless they are Leghorns. In a year when conditions for growing chickens are so favorable as they were this year it is an easy matter to grow and develop pullets so that they will start laying early in the fall. An abundance of sunshine and dry weather like we had this year is very good for growing chickens. These help to mature the pullets early and put them in shape for early laying. Adverse weather conditions on the other hand mean slow and poor growth, and slow maturity followed by late winter laying. A pullet cannot grow meat or develop, keep up her body heat and produce eggs at the same time in winter or cold weather. Body heat and growth come first so egg production suffers.

But little can be counted on yearling hens or two year olds as winter layers. On the pullets rest the duty of furnishing

to grow their new coat of feathers, and laying will not start until they are again fully feathered or nearly so.

In order to prevent too early laying and fall moulting in early hatched pullets it is good practice to hold them back for a month or two. This can easily be done by a proper system of handling. Of course the average farmer is not bothered very much with getting too many fall eggs, but there are seasons like this one when it may be advisable to check egg production or at least postpone it just a little for the sake of getting more winter eggs. The method followed this fall on the college poultry plant is the same as was followed three seasons ago when the fall and part of the winter were comparatively mild. The pullets are brought in off range just at the time when the combs start to grow and get red. They are put in the regular laying pens and placed on a "starvation" diet. Their food consists of hard grain thrown in the litter morning and night for which they have to work. Water is given to drink. This is all they get until about the 15th of October. By this method they get all they can eat but no more. They mature all right, but do not get enough to start laying. By changing the food at about the middle of October they are gradually brought up to laying condition. In the change of feeding is included a dry mash, buttermilk, green feed and a soft mash. Following the starvation diet with this feeding will usually bring on laying in about a month to six weeks.



Skim-milk, Butter-milk or Sour Milk make very palatable feeds for pullets, and help increase egg production.

the winter's supply, and the better care they receive the larger this supply is going to be. In regard to the time of hatching and laying it might be well to state that there is danger of hatching chickens too early for making good winter layers out of them. For three years we have found that the very early hatched pullet, while she starts laying early will also go into moult early. Generally a pullet hatched in March will commence laying in August or September and keep it up for about a month or two and then go into moult about the time the cold weather comes on. This will be the case especially if the pullets are Leghorns. Even pullets of the heavier breeds, if hatched early, are likely to go the same way. For a number of years egg record work has shown that the heaviest laying was secured in White Leghorn pullets which were hatched between May 5 and 15, and began laying the last week in November or the first week in December. Those hatched earlier failed to make high records and those hatched later made lower than average records. In the heavier breeds, like the Plymouth Rocks, the conditions are a little different. These breeds are slower to mature, are less live and active and therefore start laying later. Generally speaking, by hatching these early in April the best winter layers will be secured.

### How to Start Them Laying

When the early hatched pullets go into moult in the late fall they are of little use as winter layers as it takes them usually until the middle or end of February

Many pullets respond within ten days after getting the new ration.

### The Amount to Feed

The system and feed used is the same as can be done on any farm and is one that is sure to bring eggs if other conditions are all right. Hard grain is scattered in the litter morning and evening at the rate of about a handful to every two hens at each meal. The dry mash used this season is made of equal parts of bran shorts and oat chop with a little powdered or crushed charcoal added. This is placed in a hopper when they can eat all they want at any time they want. A hundred pullets will eat about 40 to 50 pounds of this mash in one week. For green feed, mangels are used, feeding nearly as many as they want every day. The soft mash is made by feeding the dry mash as a wet or soft mash once a day. Adding pulped mangels or turnips will give more bulk and also make the food more succulent. This made only crumbly and about five to seven pounds are fed to 100 pullets each day. Grit and oyster shell are also provided. Buttermilk is given to drink if it can be gotten.

On this system of feeding it will be found that a hen will eat about 85 pounds of dry feed. About 40 to 45 pounds of this will be hard grain fed in the litter and from 30 to 40 pounds will be dry mash. A hen will also eat about 10 to 15 pounds of the dry mash changed over to wet mash. A hen will also eat about 12 pounds of grit and oyster shell in a year. In addition if she is fed the green

Continued on Page 54



## Humor

Farmer: "Look 'ere, Miss, that field you plowed yesterday's all wrong."  
Lady Land-worker (art student): "Oh, really? Well, I'll rub it out and do it again."

First Credit Man: How about Jones of Pigville Centre?

Second Credit Man: He always pays cash, so we don't know how honest he is!

Mrs. Willis: George, what do you think! Baby can put his foot in his mouth.

Mr. Willis: Fine. With an accomplishment like that when he grows up, he won't mind sleeping in an upper berth at all.

"My wife is like George Washington; I don't believe she could tell a lie to save her soul."

"You're lucky! Mine can tell a lie the minute I get it out of my mouth."

This story is told of a father appealing for his son, stating that he had worked with him on the farm ever since he was born.

"Could you swear to that statement?" asked the chairman.

"Certainly," replied the farmer.

"Then," said the chairman very deliberately, "what did your son do the first year?"

"He milked!" came the rapid response.

The appeal was granted.

The Sunday school teacher was explaining to the children how Sunday came to be instituted. "The Lord worked for six days," she said, "and rested on the seventh day. Therefore the Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it. Now has any child any question to ask?" Willie put up his hand. "Willie wishes to ask a question. What is it, Willie?" "Why did the Lord pick such a dead day as Sunday for a holiday?" asked Willie. The teacher couldn't explain.

Donald McAllister, a Scottish farmer, was going to town for a day or two, and his daughter, Maggie, had a weary time listening to the hundred-and-one instructions he gave her as to care and economy.

"Mind the coal," "Don't waste any food," "Don't sit up burning light," etc.

Finally he set off, but in a moment he was back with a parting admonition: "An', Maggie, there's young Angus. See that he doesn't wear his spectacles when he's no readin' or writin'! It's needless wear an' tear!"

A more kind-hearted and ingenuous soul never lived than Aunt Betsey, but she was a poor housekeeper. On one occasion a neighbor who had run in for a "back-door" call was horrified to see a mouse run across Aunt Betsey's kitchen floor.

"Why on earth don't you set a trap, Betsey?" she asked.

"Well," replied Aunt Betsey, "I did have a trap set. But land, it was such a fuss! Those mice kept getting into it!"

As the oats in her hat nodded and trembled they persistently tickled the ear of the man seated next to her. He stood it in silence for some time, then he ostentatiously took a huge knife out of his pocket and began to sharpen it on the sole of his boot.

"Whatever are you g-g-going to d-d-do?" gasped the girl.

"Oh, don't you worry, Miss!" said the man, testing the edge of the blade on his thumb. "But the next time as them oats gets in my ears there's going to be a harvest!"

Rankin: "I had a great hunting trip last week."

Phyle: "What did you bag?"

"One day I brought home ten pheasants, four rabbits and a big black bear."

"How did you carry the bear?"

"I didn't carry him; I led him."

"With a rope?"

"No, in a foot race."

# The GREAT MOVIE MYSTERY!

## TWO MAGNIFICENT 1918 MOTOR CARS and \$373.00 in Cash Prizes for Best Replies

Here's a problem that kept an entire audience puzzled a whole evening. Can you solve it?

IT'S so interesting that you will get an hour's stimulating mental exercise from it and no end of amusement. You see the owner of this particular Movie Theatre was very proud of the excellent character of the plays he produced and each night would flash on the screen the names of the famous players who would soon be appearing in his pictures. But on this particular night the operator, wanting to play a little joke on his audience, took the names of the players and so mixed up the letters in each name that they spelled out the funny sentences you see above. Time and time again this film was flashed on the screen only to be demanded back. Many of the audience are still trying to solve the mysterious names. Can you help them?



**1st Prize**  
1918 Chevrolet Touring Car  
Completely Equipped  
Value \$750.00



**Can You Name the Most Popular Movie Stars?**

Probably you know the names of most of the famous players but just to refresh your memory we mention below the names of a few of the most popular players.

Charlie Chaplin, Hazel Dawn, Francis X. Bushman, Beverly Bayne, Francis Ford, Grace Cunard, Marguerite Clark, Clara Kimball Young, Fannie Ward, Max Linder, Dustin Farnum, Alice Brady, Theda Bara, Wilton Lackaye, Douglas Fairbanks, Blanche Sweet, Julia Sanderson, Marie Doro, Pauline Frederick, Robert Warwicke, Anita Stewart, Olga Petrova, Norma Talmage, Lou Tellegen, George Beban, Annette Kellerman, Mary Pickford, Lillian Walker, Mabel Normand, Pearl White.

All the puzzle names can be re-arranged to spell out the correct names of one of the great stars. So sharpen your pencil, put on your thinking cap and when you think you have the right names, send your solution promptly to us.

## The Prizes

**1st Prize—1918 Chevrolet Touring Car, Value \$750**  
**2nd Prize—1918 Ford Touring Car, Value \$490**

3rd Prize, \$100.00 Cash; 4th Prize, \$75.00; 5th Prize, \$50.00; 6th Prize, \$25.00; 7th Prize, \$20.00; 8th Prize, \$15.00; 9th Prize, \$10.00; 10th Prize, \$10.00; 11th Prize, \$10.00; 12th Prize, \$10.00; 13th Prize, \$5.00; 14th Prize, \$5.00; 15th Prize, \$5.00; 16th Prize, \$5.00; 17th Prize, \$5.00; 18th Prize, \$5.00; 19th Prize, \$3.00; 20th Prize, \$3.00; 21st Prize, \$3.00; 22nd Prize, \$3.00; 23rd Prize, \$3.00; 24th Prize, \$3.00; and 25 extra Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each.



**2nd Prize**  
1918 Ford Touring Car  
Value \$490.00

## WHY WE ARE AWARDING THESE MAGNIFICENT PRIZES

This great contest is being conducted by the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, one of the largest and best known publishing houses in Canada. That is your guarantee that the prizes will be awarded with absolute fairness and squareness to you and every other contestant.

Frankly, it is intended to further introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Great Home Magazine. You may enter and win one of the fine Motor Cars or the \$100.00 cash prize whether you are a subscriber to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD or not, and moreover you will neither be asked nor expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny of your money in order to compete. Here's the idea:

EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD is so popular everywhere that it now has the vast circulation of over 125,000 copies a month; but our motto is "EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD in Every Woman's Home." We want all Canadian

### RULES FOR SENDING YOUR ENTRY

1. Write on one side of the paper only. Your solutions of the names should appear on one sheet with your full name (stating Mr., Mrs. or Miss) and address in the upper right hand corner. Use a separate sheet of paper if you wish to write anything else.
2. Employees of this company and their relatives are absolutely debarred from competing.
3. Boys and girls under 12 years of age will not be allowed to compete.

4. Three independent judges, having no connection with the firm, will judge the qualified entries and award the prizes according to the number of points gained on each entry, the answer gaining 100 points, which is the maximum, taking first prize. 10 points will be awarded for the correct solution of each of the names from No. 1 to No. 9 inclusive (No. 10 being given as a "Key" will not count), 20 points will be given for general neatness, style, spelling, punctuation, etc., 10 for handwriting and 40 for fulfilling the condition of the contest. The

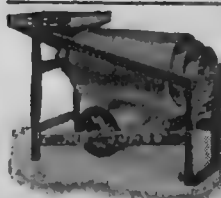
contest will close at 12 noon, April 30th, immediately after which the prizes will be awarded. The names and addresses of the judges will be published in due course and contestants must agree to abide by the judges' decisions.

5. Contestants may send as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set may be awarded a prize.

6. In the event of different members of a family competing, only one prize will be awarded in any one household or family. Address your reply to

6 Continental Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

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By the government as Truck Drivers, Mechanics and Engineers. This training may keep you out of the trenches. Steam and Gas Engineers and Mechanics are also needed everywhere at home. Learn in the best equipped school.—WRITE FOR BIG CATALOG.

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The MINISTER OF FINANCE offers for Public Subscription

# Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

**\$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds**

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922  
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927  
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000.

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold  
Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of \$50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

## Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$50., \$100., \$500., and \$1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

## Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)

War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.

War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.

(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

## Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917	20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918	20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918	20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

**5.61% on the 20 year Bonds**  
**5.68% on the 10 year Bonds**  
**5.81% on the 5 year Bonds**

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd,	1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per \$100.
If paid on February 1st,	1918, at the rate of 79.46959 per \$100.
If paid on March 1st,	1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per \$100.
If paid on April 1st,	1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per \$100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

87

**Lend to Your Country**

**All Canada is Your Security**

*"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied, who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country."*



## This is the Last Week of the Victory Loan Campaign

**Y**OU know what the success of the loan means to Canada—

You know what it means to you.

Don't hesitate another moment if you have not already bought Victory Bonds.

If you have bought, buy more if you can.

The country needs your subscription and you need the market the Victory Loan will provide.

## Lists Close Midnight Saturday





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**SOLID THROUGH TRAINS**  
**NO TRANSFERS**  
**SMOOTH PERFECT ROADBED**



**2**  
TRAINS  
DAILY

### Hearts and Hazards

Continued from Page 4

during the latter part her thought was engaged by another matter—namely, his tender attitude toward the unknown girl at the fence. The picture impressed on her mind by these two could not, somehow, be dislodged.

But why should she, who had snubbed Ben Abbott, who had smiled at his awkward ways and lack of subtlety, why should she care how many girls he talked with, or what they talked about? A vexatious question and no mistake, and it still irked her acutely when at length she reached home.

And then she saw there would be no letter-writing today: two girl friends awaited her on the veranda, and these remained till dusk. She told herself she would write tonight. But she was scarcely seated at her desk that night when Charlie Payne "chuffed" up in his new motor, begging her to take a spin with him. This young man repeatedly declared he was crazy about her, and she was far from crazy about him; but he was not disagreeable at any rate, and the moonlit night was glorious, too glorious to stay indoors. She closed up her desk and joined him, saying she would surely write on the morrow.

Varied duties claimed her next morning to the exclusion of other things, and the letter was deferred till afternoon, and then put off again till night. And again it was delayed, and again and again, each act of procrastination being easier than the one preceding, until finally it joined the millions of letters that never are written.

The weeks lengthened to another month and September passed and Indian summer came, and the last pricking of Gertrude's conscience vanished. She forgot Ben Abbott.

Less easily fared Ben. The farm routine, as rigorous now as ever, demanded almost every waking moment; but there still came times when his thought turned pensively backward, and he mused dimly, to no profitable end, over what might have been.

(To be continued.)

### School Fairs in Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 7

The vegetables shown at one of the school fairs in north-eastern Saskatchewan would have done credit to the province at Peoria, and are evidence of careful cultivation and good selection on the part of the young gardeners, the future farmers of Saskatchewan.

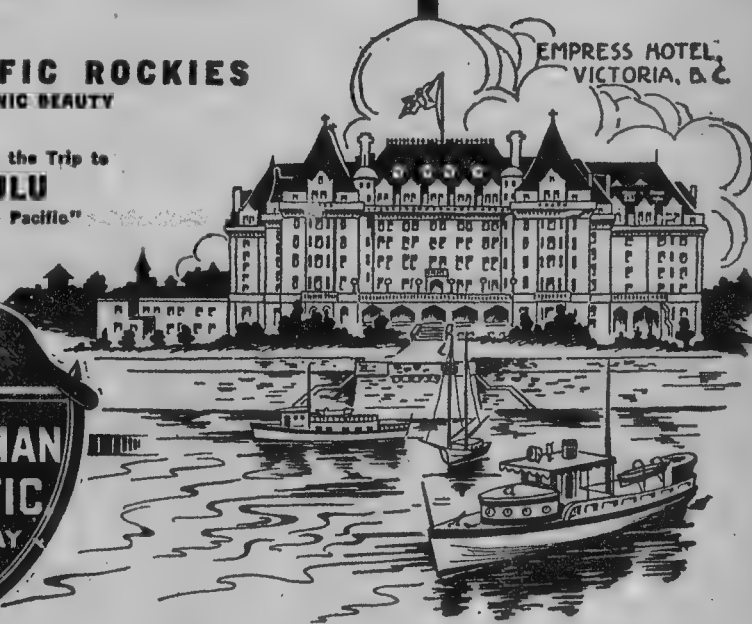
The hand-work often is also a revelation to many of what skilful fingers can accomplish. Then there are usually classes for livestock of various kinds and the children are very anxious to have a prize ribbon attached to their pets, whether they be pigs, dogs, chickens, colts, calves, or white mice.

#### Concerts in the Evening

As the darkness begins to fall the crowd gathers in some hall or one of the rooms of the school for the concert. The children provide the program, with perhaps the exception of one or two addresses, while parents watch with natural interest and pride the contests in singing, elocution, spelling, etc. One gentleman, who came to Canada years ago from Austria, and who now possesses a good Canadian home and a prosperous farm, but whose knowledge of English is still very meagre, was asked his opinion of it all. "Fine," he said. "Good work, good schools, good teachers. My boy speak English good now; good country—good everything!" No further comment is necessary.

Most of the work in preparation for the fair naturally falls upon the teachers, and for the great success of this year's work great credit is due to the noble army of men and women in the teaching profession. The inspector of schools is another official who, in many cases, has worked hard and travelled far to assist in the organization. Some of the inspectorates are organized as a unit, and the work is carried on under the auspices of the teachers' association. Committees of teachers are appointed by the association to be responsible for local fairs at ten or a dozen local centres, and





She (absently): Oh, thank you ever so much.

**\$OO  
\$INE**



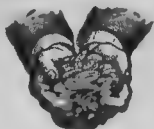
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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last  
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40 feet deep, than any pump made.  
For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So  
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A full line of Gasoline Engines, Wind-  
mills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock.  
Write for Catalogue F. Address:

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### NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared  
to receive applications to lease lands,  
for hay and grazing purposes. Hay per-  
mits for one season may also be ob-  
tained. For particulars apply: **LAND  
COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Com-  
pany, Winnipeg, Man.**

## Acre of Pasture Worth \$50

By G. H. Hutton, Vice-Pres. Canadian Swine Breeders' Association

We are advised that there is a world  
shortage of over 32,000,000 hogs. We,  
in Canada carry a hog population of  
about 3,400,000. The output in the  
United States this year falls from 10  
to 15 per cent. below normal. The out-  
put in Canada will probably be about  
10 per cent. below normal. The United  
States is asking the farmers of that  
country to increase their hog production  
to 15 per cent. above normal. Should  
the response to this call in Canada be  
equal to that expected in the United  
States, we would increase our produc-  
tion by about 680,000 head. Granting  
such increases are realized we will still  
fall far behind the normal supplies of  
pork production available for world  
consumption. If the law of supply and  
demand operates untrammelled, such  
shortage will guarantee good prices.  
The governments of both Canada and  
the United States propose to adopt  
measures to insure the free operation  
of that law by taking control of the  
packing houses and abattoirs and regu-  
lating the profits of these concerns. An  
effort is being made by the Food Con-  
troller of the United States to stabilize  
the prices for next year, so that live  
hogs on central markets will not fall  
below \$15.50 per hundred. Since both  
countries are acting unitedly in this  
matter, such action in the United States  
should help to bring about a stabiliza-  
tion of prices in Canada, all factors  
operating freely as just mentioned.

Men who have not kept brood sows  
before will be well advised to add this  
branch to their farming operations for  
the coming year. Many people living  
on the outskirts of cities, towns or

worth \$24.64 per acre. If we accept  
the present market prices of grain the  
value of an acre of land in pasture  
would be almost \$50.00 per acre. An  
important consideration in connection  
with the value of pasture for hogs is  
that the hogs harvest the crop.

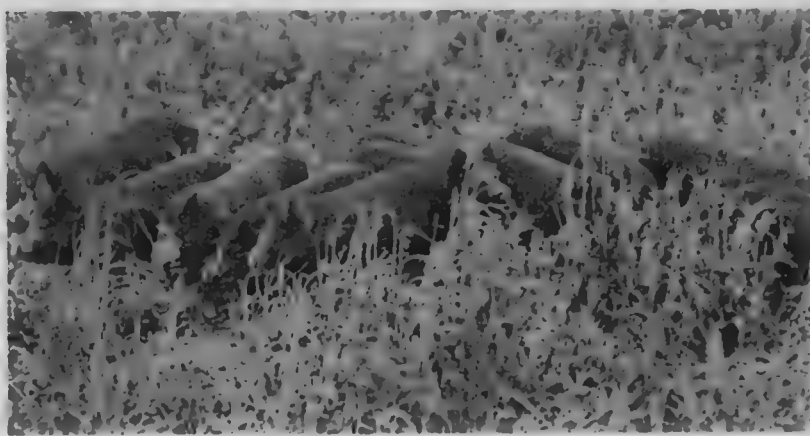
### Recommending Self-Feeder

We are recommending the use of the  
self-feeder, since labor is materially re-  
duced, and the hogs are ready for  
market from the feeder much earlier  
than when hand fed. Our data for this  
year is not yet complete, but we be-  
lieve that the grain cost of 100 pounds  
of pork, fed on a self-feeder is little,  
if any, greater.

### TWO METHODS OF CURING PORK

**The Dry Cure.**—Do not cut up the  
pork till the carcass is well chilled.  
Make a mixture of clean fine salt, 40  
pounds; white or brown sugar, 10  
pounds; white or black pepper, 4  
pounds; red pepper, one-half pound.  
This will make enough cure for about  
1,000 pounds of pork. If saltpeter is  
desired, use 2 pounds in the above mix-  
ture. It will give a red color to the  
lean meat but has a tendency to harden  
the meat too much. Chili saltpeter  
may be used instead of the regular  
saltpeter by taking about 20 per cent.  
less.

Rub each piece of meat thoroughly  
with the cure. Take special care to  
work the cure around the ends of  
bone of hams and shoulders. Pack skin  
down on a table or in a box in a cool,



Pigs in Peas and Oats Pasture. Mr. Hutton found, in experimenting with 1,000 hogs, that pasture  
will reduce grain costs of 100 pounds of pork by 154 pounds of grain. At present market prices an  
acre of good pasture is worth \$50.

villages throughout Canada, would find  
it quite possible to keep a brood sow  
on the refuse from the kitchen table,  
and every pound of garbage in Canada  
should be cooked and fed to hogs. We  
are told that the people of Germany  
last year kept over 4,000,000 hogs from  
the refuse of the towns and cities of  
that country. If this be true it will  
be noticed that the Germans were able  
to keep in this way, more hogs than  
the entire hog population of Canada at  
the present time.

### Mr. Hutton's Pasture Experiments

We have been carrying on experi-  
ments for a number of years to deter-  
mine the cost in grain of 100 pounds of  
pork. The work this year includes al-  
most 1,000 head of hogs, most of which  
have been grown on grain in conjunc-  
tion with pasture. When so fed we have  
found that 415 pounds of grain pro-  
duced 100 pounds of pork. The best  
pastures have been alfalfa and rape.  
While it may not be possible to es-  
tablish alfalfa areas for next year, rape  
will be found entirely satisfactory, par-  
ticularly for the latter part of the sea-  
son. We have found that an acre of  
rape will carry from 1,600 to 1,800  
pounds of live hogs during the season.  
We have found pasture to reduce the  
grain cost of 100 pounds of pork by  
154 pounds of grain. If we accept the  
statement that an acre of good pasture  
will carry 1,600 pounds of pork during  
the season, and say that the grain saved  
equals the figures secured by us, this  
year, then at one cent a pound for  
grain, an acre of pasture would be

airy place. Do not place in direct sun-  
light or in a damp, musty cellar. After  
four or five days overhaul the meat,  
rub thoroughly with the cure and re-  
pack; repeat this in about a week.  
Hams and shoulders should remain in  
the cure from one-and-a-half days to  
two days per pound weight of piece;  
the latter time is safer for meat that  
is to be kept during the summer. Bacon  
should be in the cure a shorter time.  
Ten days will give a very nice mild  
cure to a six or eight pound piece.

**The Brine Cure.**—Make a brine by  
boiling 7 pounds of clean salt and 2  
pounds of white or brown sugar with  
2 gallons of water. If saltpeter is de-  
sired add one-fourth pound. This gives  
about enough to cover 100 pounds of  
pork when well packed. Sprinkle a  
little clean fine salt in the bottom of  
the barrel, rub each piece of meat  
lightly with the salt, sprinkle a light  
layer of salt between each layer of  
meat. Put on a board and weight  
down with a rock. Allow to stand  
over night. Tip barrel on side and  
allow the liquor to run out. Cover the  
meat with the cold brine and allow  
to stand in a cool place four or  
five days. Overhaul, repack and cover  
with the same brine. Repeat in about  
a week. Give the meat the same length  
of time for curing as with the dry  
cure.

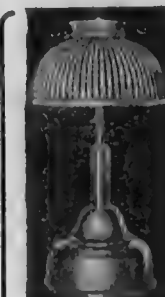
When the curing is complete, wash  
off the excess cure and hang in the  
smokehouse. Meat kept in the cure  
too long should be soaked in warm  
water to remove the excess of the cure.



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of Canada Limited  
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tised in this issue, write us, and we will  
put you in touch with the makers.



Smoke with hickory, oak, apple, or any non-resinous wood. Avoid all wood of the pine family. With a continuous smudge the smoking can be completed in 24 hours. With intermittent smoking longer time is necessary as cold meat "takes the smoke" slowly. Wrap the meat to keep it away from the skippers. If rats or mice get at the meat they open a way for the skippers. In damp weather cured meats will mold. This is not injurious except it is advisable to use up shoulders, as the mold grows in the cracks and calls for excessive trimming.

#### CATTLE EAT SWEET CLOVER

The Manitoba Agricultural College has been experimenting with sweet corn and is now able to say that the cattle have both been pasturing upon it and heartily eating it as hay. Advocates of sweet clover contend that many animals must acquire a taste for the plant, and after that they are fond of it. This seems to have been the experience at the college this year. In the pasture field was an area of sweet clover, and another area of alfalfa. During the early summer the cattle pastured down the alfalfa but scarcely touched the sweet clover. The latter was then cut for hay. Later in the season the alfalfa was short in growth, and the green second growth of sweet clover was attacked by the cattle with the result that after they had acquired the sweet clover habit they pastured continuously upon it for the remainder of the season. Whether or not the same cattle will eat sweet clover with the same avidity next spring will be watched with interest. The college has never had any difficulty in having animals eat the sweet clover hay.

It may be an interesting statement to add that the particular patch of ground used to grow this sweet clover was an unsatisfactory plot that had refused to grow grain and corn, and was sown to sweet clover in an effort to find some crop that would succeed.

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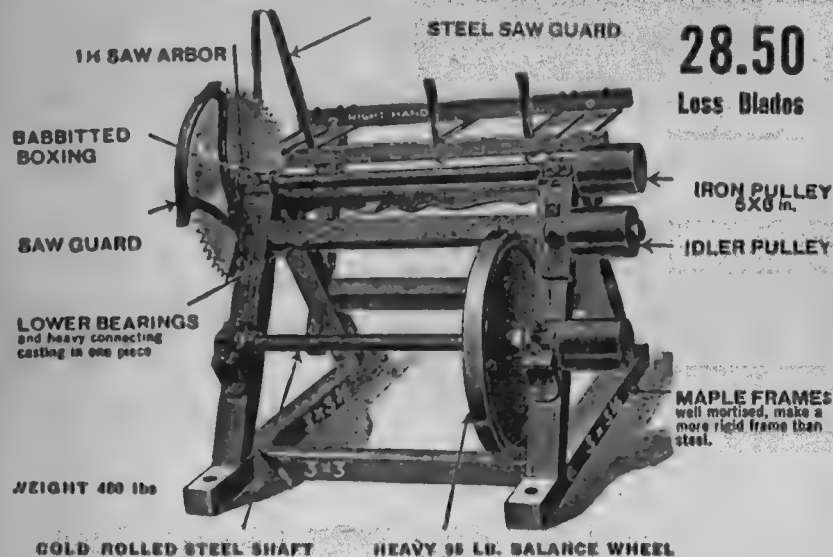
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## Value and Care of Manure

Livestock manure is the cheapest and most popular fertilizer used on the farm. It is the most important single source of fertilizer for the soil. It is superior to other fertilizers because of its greater and more lasting benefits. Manure is one of the most efficient means at the disposal of the farmer to permanently improve his soil. No other fertilizer possesses to so great a de-

on his farm a large portion of the fertility originally removed by the crops. He also has the chance of a double profit, receiving the value of his crops through the sale of livestock and livestock products, and at the same time retaining the crop constituents on the farm as fertilizer. This is the reason why livestock farming pays better than crop farming in the long run. A



A Concrete Manure Shed Prevents Waste from Leaching or Draining

gree the power of restoring worn soil to productive use.

Manure increases the fertility of the soil in several ways: first, by adding plant food—on the average, 10 pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphorus and eight pounds of potash per ton of manure; second, by adding organic matter and humus, which enlivens the soil and improves its physical condition, which favors the warming of the soil, giving better aeration and greater moisture-holding capacity and more favorable environment for the growth of plant roots; also supplying proper media and conditions for the development and action of beneficial bacteria, which cause decay and chemical changes necessary for making the plant food elements soluble and available to plant roots; third, manure is also said to have a favorable sanitary effect upon the soil, by the destruction

livestock farm retains its fertility and productiveness.

### Feeding The Crops

The feeding of crops on the farm and returning the manure to the soil is not proof that a farmer is building up the fertility of his land. The increase in farm fertility depends largely on what kinds of crops the farmer grows and feeds, and also upon the supplemental fertilizing which the land receives along with the manure.

The fertilizing value of livestock manure depends primarily upon the character of the feed fed, since animals retain only a very small portion of the fertilizing constituents of the food furnished. On the other hand, passing feed through livestock does not increase its fertilizing value. Animals fed largely on straw, timothy hay and corn stover will produce manure low in fer-



A Good Example of how Farmyard Manure Should Not be Handled

of toxic substances which are unfavorable to plant growth.

The farmer who sells his crops or neglects to save and use the manure produced on his farm must understand clearly that he is removing from his land each year a certain amount of those essential plant food constituents which must surely be restored sooner or later if a productive soil is to be maintained.

The farmer who feeds his crops to livestock and who carefully saves and returns the manure to the soil retains

tilizing elements, but if alfalfa, clover and rich grains are fed, the manure will be rich.

The digestible nutrients and fertilizing constituents in feeds and feeding stuffs have been carefully determined, and these results may be secured in published form, and should be in the library of every farmer. Livestock manure, if properly handled, should contain on the average more than 80 per cent. of all the fertilizing elements—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, found in the feed. This fertility may



be returned to the land at a very small expense by using a manure spreader.

The composition of manure from different animals varies. Sheep manure is richest in plant food elements; hog manure ranks second; horse manure third; and cow manure fourth.

Manure is worth more now than ever before. At the present prices for farm products, the agricultural value of manure is estimated at \$4.00 to \$6.00 per ton. No thrifty farmer will waste a forkful of stable or feed-lot manure this year, but he will get it all back on the land as quickly as possible.

#### Conserving Manure Resources

Manure is wasted by seepage of liquid manure in stables, by leaching in the open yard and by heating or firing in loosely formed piles about the barnyard and in the field.

Manure left in the open yard through the summer months may lose one-half of its plant-food value, due to fermentation and leaching. Rotted manure which has been carefully saved will be richer in plant-food elements, ton for ton, than fresh manure. It requires 1½ to 3 tons of fresh manure to make a ton of rotted manure, which means that the organic matter is greatly reduced and the total quantity of plant-food elements is also decreased by fermentation and exposure. Except in special cases, and for certain crops or gardening conditions, there is no advantage in rotting the manure; better apply it fresh from the stable before any loss occurs.

Fermentation and firing of manure in loose piles results in the decomposition of organic matter and the loss of nitrogen and ammonia.

Manure losses may be reduced to a minimum, first, by hauling it directly to the field with a tight-bottom manure spreader and spreading it thinly and evenly as a surface dressing on grass, clover, alfalfa or small grain fields, or on land which is to be plowed for corn, roots, or other intertilled crops; second, by keeping the manure compact and moist in stables, sheds, or pits until ready to haul; third, by having tight floors in the stable or feeding pens; fourth, by using plenty of bedding to absorb the liquid manure, or by saving the liquid manure in cisterns built for the purpose; fifth, by the use of preservatives, such as ground limestone, land plaster, ground phosphate rock and acid phosphate. These materials not only absorb the liquid manure and take up ammonia, thus acting as a manure preservative, but at the same time they reinforce the manure with phosphorus and lime, the very elements required to balance manure and make it a complete fertilizer.

To spread manure evenly and finely is very important. The well pulverized and evenly distributed manure, as spread by a good manure spreader, is more readily incorporated with the soil, and gives quicker and greater returns than can be secured from hand spread manure. A number of comparative tests indicate that two tons of manure applied with a manure spreader will have the efficiency of three tons spread with a fork.

The manure spreader not only does away with the hard, disagreeable work of spreading manure, but it does the work better and in one-fourth the time required for hand spreading. It easily saves the wages of one man, makes the manure go farther and increases its fertilizing value. It is one of the most necessary and greatest money-saving implements used on the farm, and yet it is reported that only about ten per cent of our farmers in this agricultural country have purchased manure spreaders. This number should be largely increased during the next two years.

#### MANITOBA FALL CONDITIONS

The Manitoba department of agriculture issued a report regarding the progress of agriculture up to the middle of the month which sums up the conditions as follows:

"During practically all the latter half of October the ground in every part of Manitoba was frozen so firmly that plowing was impossible and potatoes that were undug were seriously in danger, if not actually spoiled. Snow fell generally but more liberally in some places than others. About the close of October a general thaw set in and

plowing and other field work was resumed and was still in progress, although the average date for the stopping of the plow was past. In many parts of Manitoba the soil was too dry for easy plowing before the snow came, but that situation was improved and in all places each day of mild weather saw a considerable increased acreage plowed.

"Summer-fallows, happily, seem to have been given better attention than usual this past summer, and reports upon their condition are generally good.

"The threshing has seldom been more completely finished before winter than this year. One correspondent in a remote northern district says that a proportion below one-half of the crop is yet to thresh. Apart from this there are hardly any reports of unfinished threshing, though in every part of the province there are a few corners with a small acreage yet to thresh.

#### "The Potato Situation"

"From the eastern districts it is learned that an average of 23 per cent. of the potato crop was frozen.

"In the south-western district it is reported that 23 per cent. of the potatoes have been frozen. The average of good potatoes dug will not be above 60 bushels for each acre planted.

"In the central western district, the average of the figures indicate one-quarter of the potatoes undug when the October frosts came, and those that have been lifted since were not worth the labor of digging.

"In the northern district there was clearly the most undug acreage about Dauphin, the Swan River and Gilbert Plains territories having fewer potatoes in the ground when the frost came. Between 30 and 35 per cent. appears to be the average damaged by frost. The crop was a good one in this district, about 125 bushels per acre being the average."

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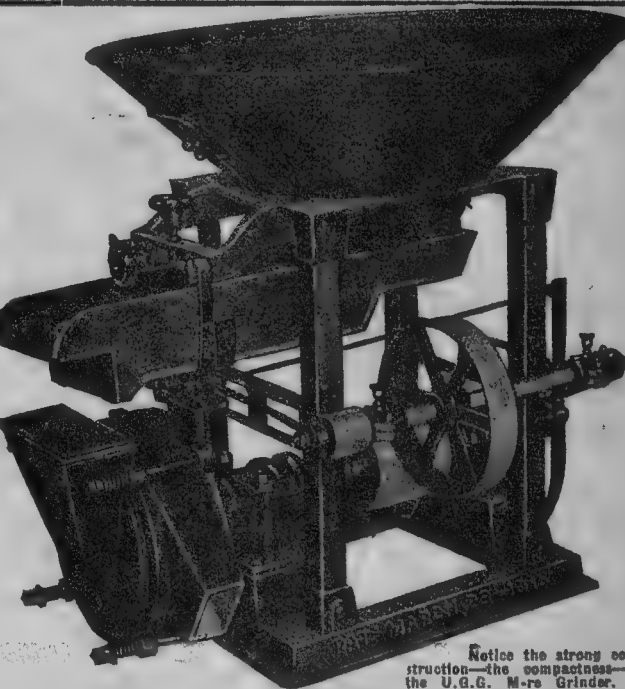
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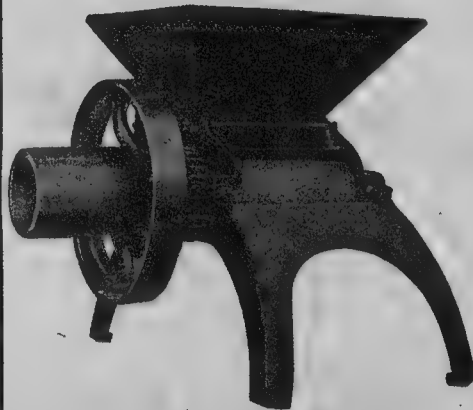
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G 3.—Two-Roll Crusher, 14 inch; capacity over 30 bus. according to power; wgt. 460 lb.	62.00	63.50	64.50
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## Alberta Farmers' Annual

Calgary, November 22.—The annual meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company was a complete success. One hundred and forty-five locals were all represented at the convention. The total number of delegates was 285, and visitors over 250. The report of the board of directors was submitted by President C. Rice-Jones. It dealt with the business of last year and drew attention to crop conditions during last grain season, which was accountable for the low grade crop.

The elevator department showed that 103 elevators were operated and handled 16,375,333 bushels of grain. The company is rapidly increasing the percentage of business handled at the majority of elevator points, although handicapped by shortage of cars, the result being the opposition secures grain which would otherwise come to the company. The average grain handled per elevator was lower than the previous season, which was accounted for by the shorter crop. The commission department handled 8,804,700 bushels of grain. The company has demonstrated that the kind of service it is able to give consignments which is helping in the development of the business.

### Co-operative Business Growing

The co-operative department business increased beyond expectations, handling 2,691 carloads as compared with 998 cars the previous year, not taking into consideration a considerable amount handled in less than carload lots. The total turnover of \$1,519,984 was more than twice the volume handled in the year previous.

The report showed a gratifying increase in the number of organized locals trading with the company. Arrangements are being made to work out a plan for the distribution of profits on a co-operative basis to district associations.

The livestock department handled 1,242 cars as compared with 628 cars the previous year. This department has been completely re-organized, with the result that in the last two months it has handled 195 cars as compared with 111 cars for the same months of the year previous.

The construction department built 43 elevators and six annexes, 52 warehouses and 57 coal sheds during the year.

The report of organization work showed that 42 new locals organized, several without any assistance from the head office. There are 145 locals now in Alberta, with 14,528 shareholders, holding 21,527 shares with a par value of \$60 each.

### Profits Satisfactory

The balance sheet showed a profit of \$236,502 for the year. A dividend of eight per cent. was declared and paid to the shareholders. The business profits war tax amounted to \$71,127. The total assets of the company are \$2,554,790, as compared with \$1,509,496 last year. The capital stock stands at \$563,689, the subscribed capital being \$1,291,620. The total turnover for the year was \$26,000,000, the profits working out at slightly less than one per cent. on this amount.

The balance sheet of the United Grain Growers Ltd. was also presented, showing assets of \$6,180,524, shareholders' capital and surplus being \$3,484,656, paid-up capital stock being \$1,825,300, reserve \$1,250,000, undivided profit and loss \$409,355. The turnover of the two companies, with subsidiary companies, last year was over \$100,000,000.

The recommendation was made that members should make every effort to organize new local associations, as no matter what commercial benefits may derive through activities of the company, these benefits will never compare with those which will accrue to farmers as a class and common people as a whole by the influence which these organizations can bring to bear to secure legislation in the interests of the people.

### Amalgamation Approved

The amalgamation question was submitted and unanimously adopted by the meeting. The directors are to confirm the agreement, also complete all acts

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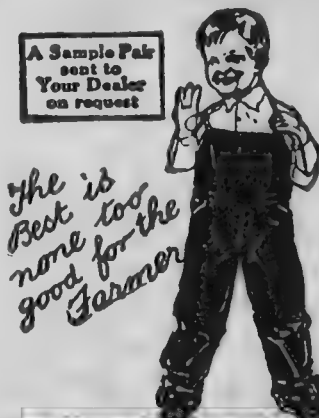
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and deeds that pertain to the amalgamation, transfer of assets, winding up of the company, and are authorized to secure a special act from the legislature of Alberta if necessary to do this.

H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. addressed the convention on the necessity of the closest possible harmony between the association and the company.

Hon. T. A. Crerar also addressed the convention on the growth of the company and the need to continue the great work started. The delegates passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Crerar, but no word was mentioned about the Union government, the vote being specifically one of confidence in Mr. Crerar.

The delegates approved the action of the Grain Growers' directors in fixing the shareholders' first annual meeting of the united company for November, 1918.

The present board of directors of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company was continued in office, and authorized to complete all details of the amalgamation and the winding up of the company.

The convention was very harmonious throughout, and without exception the most successful in the history of the company, lasting two days. It closed with the usual votes of thanks and confidence in the officers of the company, especially President Rice-Jones, who was thanked for his courtesy as presiding officer.

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 21

Perhaps our different provincial sheep breeders' associations can help us to take the necessary steps to approach the federal government to acquaint them of the danger in granting an embargo on Canadian wool.

"SHROP."

Greenstreet, Sask.

### DEPLETING FARM HELP

Editor, Guide:—I was reading in The Guide of November 14, in the Ottawa letter, where Mr. Crerar is quoted as stating at a banquet that men would not be drawn from the farms for overseas service when such action would decrease the output of the farms. Now, if Mr. Crerar or any other man will look into and sift the work of the tribunals he will be obliged to come to the conclusion that production is bound to be very materially decreased in consequence of their action. I know of several instances in this immediate neighborhood where valuable equipment and horses will be idle during this next season on account of the men being taken. Now, I have no kick against conscription and I know that the men have got to be had somehow, but I cannot help thinking that in face of the food shortage and the need for increased rather than decreased production, that it is a mistake to allow machinery and horses that could be producing food lay idle. Could not these men go in training from now, say, until April and then be released until after harvest, 1918, and then if absolutely needed be taken.

BRITISH-CANADIAN.

Alta.

### LAURIER ON THE VICTORY LOAN

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has addressed the following letter to Sir Thomas White, in regard to the Victory Loan:

"I will gladly join my voice to your own in commending to the Canadian people the loan which you are now placing on the market.

"You are appealing not only to the business sense, but also to the patriotism of the community, and I hope that the response may be instantaneous, universal and enthusiastic, since from every consideration of business and of patriotism it is preferable that we should borrow in the country than outside.

"I commend especially your intention of making an appeal to that class of the public which does not generally invest in public securities. All can contribute, even to the humblest. Their contribution, whilst not like the mite of the widow of old, deposited in the trunk of the temple, will find its place on the altar of a grateful country."

## PURE BRED

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at the

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Sale begins at 2 o'clock p.m.

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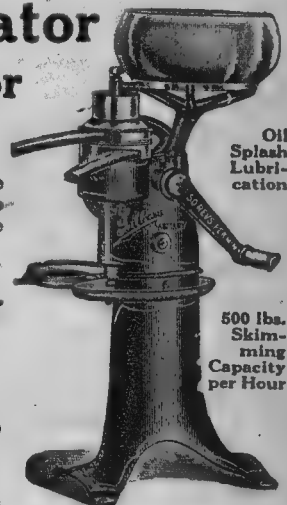
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## Planting Shelter Belts

By Blair Cable

For six months before coming out to this western prairie, we planned a great many things for our new life out here. As I look back on it, it seems to me that those few months of contemplation and anticipation were more prolific of happiness than all the years of realization.

When we finally arrived on the place in early May, we spent several hours planning and laying out our future grounds. The spring on the place was taken as the central point. The house and barn must be as near it as possible and yet not too near for contamination. The site for the house was decided on first, and it was built right here, where it now stands. Over there then, not too far away, we broke out a patch about 100 feet square for the garden, and running north from the garden and along west of the house we broke out a rectangular patch of something over two acres, which was to be for our shelter belt of trees and our permanent fruit garden. What's that? Yes, that's what I said—fruit garden.

### Preparing Tree and Fruit Land.

This tree and fruit patch was broken in the early summer, some time in the first part of June, if I remember rightly, and was double disced once; then gone over once with the acme harrow. The next spring it was double disced in good shape twice and seeded heavily to oats. After the oats got up 10 inches or a foot high, the cattle were allowed to pasture on it, and before fall the patch was well tramped, well packed

row on the north and west, Manitoba maples; the next row was ash; the third row caragana and Russian poplar; the fourth row willows; and the inside row Manitoba maples. The trees were all set four feet apart in rows four feet apart. Since then, neighbors who have or are about to start shelter belts, have been given different arrangements of the trees, and have been told to put the trees and rows six feet apart instead of four. The value of this advice is becoming more and more apparent to us every year.

Another mistake we made was in getting our outside or north and west lines too near the fence and road allowance. We left a scant four feet between the fence and the first row, and almost immediately grass began to encroach on the cultivated ground. We got a small one-horse cultivator, but it was impossible to do a good job in the narrow space and especially so where sod once got started. To rid the rows of grass and at the same time keep a moisture saving mulch we were advised by the inspector to cover the ground thick with a foot or more of straw or strawy manure. This we did, and were somewhat surprised to find that it certainly did kill off the grass. We waited until along in June before spreading the straw, so as to give the grass a chance to get well under way. This, I presume, weakens the roots by robbing them of that much of their strength. The outside rows, though, are too near the fence, and it has resolved itself into a choice of one or the other, so I ex-



Small Trees Soon Become Large Ones if Given Proper Attention.

and well manured. That fall I plowed it for the first time since breaking, and went down as deep as I could. That year, too, I made arrangements for the trees, and along in July the inspector came, looked over the patch, decided it was in good enough tilth, and, with us, drew up a plan of the belt and fruit garden. The next spring, sure enough, the trees came along, and at first sight I was somewhat disappointed. Not that I had any real reason to be disappointed, but I didn't just know what I really expected, and was a little surprised to find the trees were just small cuttings, some of them but a few inches long.

We plowed the place again; harrowed it over and over until it was "proper garden soil," as our English neighbor said. Then we set out our stakes, drew a tight binder-twine line and everybody set to work. To set out hundreds of young trees may sound like an easy little job, but my back was warped and bent for days afterwards, and I have no ambition now to repeat the job. It took time, too, that we felt should have been given to the land and other things, but we finished the job, and like many other things that are troublesome to do at first, we are now proud of it.

### Learning By Experience

According to the way the plans were drawn for us we placed for the first

pect the first row anyway of trees will have to go.

Though the inspector, so far, has not recommended it, we have, in a few cases, pruned off the lower branches of the trees, and wherever we have done so those trees have shot ahead and are considerably higher than the rest.

### Beneficial Result Becoming Apparent

As every year goes by the shelter belt is becoming more and more sightly and more and more of a protection to the house. It gathers huge quantities of snow, which, on account of the lay of the land, melts and runs down onto the fruit and vegetable garden, and it might as well be noted here that this gathering of snow is inevitable and should be taken well into consideration before placing the new house, otherwise the resultant spring thaws may fill your cellar with water, or make your front yard anything but pleasant. In time our trees will probably be many feet high, and perhaps under them we will build little netting-enclosed houses, where we can swing a hammock, or sit and smoke, and defy the mosquitoes.

The fruit garden did you say? Yes, it is there, and is growing in productivity every year, but this article is about shelter belts.



## FARM MANAGEMENT

### USE OF CAPITAL

There is no mystery about credit or capital. Capital consists of tools and equipment, though sometimes we speak of it as though it were the money necessary to buy the tools and equipment. Capital and land are the factors which call for investment by the farmer. Thus the large use of capital in farming has come because of the invention of agricultural machinery. When farming was done with a few very simple tools, most of which were made either by the farmer himself or by the local blacksmith, capital did not play a large part in agriculture. The purchase of land was the only thing requiring much money, and land was either free or very cheap. Therefore, there was very little money required to start in agriculture. At the present time, not only is the price of land rising, but the equipment of a farm requires more capital because of the increased use of improved machinery. This is likely to increase more and more as the years go by.

Capital is brought into existence in only one way, that is, by consuming less than is produced. There are only two ways of securing capital for the equipment of a farm. One is to accumulate it oneself, by consuming less than one produces; the other is to borrow it. The advantage of borrowing is that one does not have to wait so long to get possession of the tools and equipment. One can get them at once and make them produce the means of paying for themselves. Without them, the farmer's production might be so low as to make it difficult ever to accumulate enough with which to buy them. With their help, he may be able to pay for them, that is to pay off the debt in a shorter time than it would take to accumulate the purchase price without them. That is the only advantage of credit in any business, but it is a great advantage to those who know how to use it.

#### Uses of Credit

Shortsighted people, who do not realize how inexorably the time of payment arrives, who do not know how rapidly tools wear out and have to be replaced, or who do not keep accounts in order that they may tell exactly where they stand financially, will do well to avoid borrowing. Debts have to be paid with deadly certainty, and they who do not have the wherewithal when the day of reckoning arrives, become bankrupt with equal certainty.

On the other hand, there is nothing disgraceful about borrowing for productive purposes. The feeling that it is not quite respectable to go into debt has grown out of the old habit of borrowing to pay living expenses. That was regarded, perhaps rightly, as a sign of incompetency. It was then natural that men should not like to have their neighbors know that they had to borrow money. But to borrow for a genuinely productive purpose, for a purpose that will bring you in more than enough to pay off your debt, principal and interest, it is a profitable enterprise. It shows business sagacity and courage and is not a thing to be ashamed of. But it can not be too much emphasized that the would-be borrower must calculate very carefully and be sure that it is a productive enterprise before he goes into debt.

This distinction between borrowing for a productive purpose and borrowing to pay living expenses will help to explain why religious leaders in times past have been opposed to interest. The question may be asked, why did not the early guardians of society forbid borrowing instead of forbidding the taking of interest? The reason was that so long as the usurers were permitted to offer loans, many shortsighted people would yield to the temptation to borrow. Since the purpose for which they borrowed added nothing to their earning capacity, they were in no better position to accumulate money after they borrowed than they had been before. If they had been able to accumulate anything before, they would not have needed money. The fact that they had not been able to accumulate anything before would be pretty conclusive proof that they would not be able

to accumulate enough to pay the debt. Therefore, they put themselves into the clutches of the usurer.

Rightly or wrongly, this was the attitude of the early religious and moral leaders on the subject of usury or interest. Instead of forbidding shortsighted borrowing, as all borrowing for purposes of consumption is, they went to the root of the matter and attacked lending for interest. Since the use of productive machinery, that is, capital, has come to play such an important role, these considerations do not apply to borrowing for productive purposes. Therefore, discriminating modern leaders and teachers do not oppose the taking of reasonable interest. In fact, the state regulates this matter by fixing the maximum legal interest charge. There is need, however, of a revival of sentiment against lending for non-productive purposes, which was all that the early leaders and teachers opposed.

The next article will deal with the

important considerations that should be taken into account when borrowing money.

### How Hog Prices Should be Governed

Continued from Page 15

all after a little study. It shows the carefulness of the manner in which this work has been undertaken. It will be noted that the commission states that though a definite ratio of 13.3 be established between the price per hundred pounds of pork and the price per bushel of corn that this need not be constant but an average for the year. It will be noted as stated that the average normal monthly ratios established over long periods in normal times gradually increase from December to April and decrease in the summer and fall months. Indeed December is the lowest. This indicates that the price of corn is usually less at this

time of year and cheaper gains are made which tends to result in the feeding of hogs to heavier weights and more complete finishing.

The table of ratios is particularly illuminating and shows the price of hogs since May and June has been entirely out of line with ratios long established. The result in summer, when pastures have been available has perhaps not been so serious but now that feeding must be carried on it is resulting in a marked depression, liquidation and discouragement of future breeding.

Note the emphatic opinion expressed in the last paragraph regarding definite assurances and the widest possible publicity to this matter. The influence of the American price arrangements have had a sustaining effect on our markets as well as on their own.

Canadian authorities should take a lesson from this.—E.A.W., associate editor.

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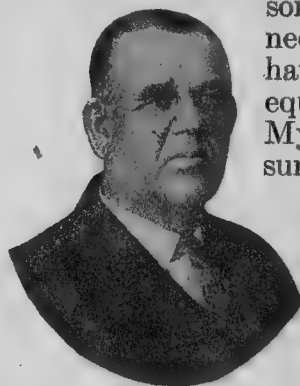
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# Eliminating Blue Monday

A Few Suggestions

Washing is, for most of us, hard work. And if there is any way of taking the work out of wash day we want to know about it. The farmer is often much concerned about the exodus of his boys to the city, and if things are not made easier for the women folk on the farm the girls are going to leave too. The automobile has done much to make farm life pleasant, and the power washer and other labor saving devices are going to help complete the good work. Let your automobile supply the power for the washer if you have no other engine. Washing clothes, like washing dishes, is not particularly interesting work, and has to be done so often the novelty disappeared along about the Stone Age. But in washing clothes, as in most things, a certain amount of system

helps. A large cistern full of soft water helps still more. If you are building a new house or renovating the old one, see to it that there is provision made for a good sized soft water tank. The health of more women has been ruined carrying water for heavy washings than all the medicines, patent or otherwise, can restore in many years. When you are having your cistern built, if possible have a tank put in the attic or the second story. Use the engine you use to run your washer to pump this full two or three times a week and you will have water for the bath, the washing and the kitchen sink.

It is very much easier to get water by turning a tap than it is to pump it by hand and the cost of installing a simple water system is comparatively small.

"Poof," I can hear some farmer say, "the women will get so lazy they won't want to do anything." It is about time the women on the farm had a little chance to be lazy and the sooner the men find it out the more pleasant and agreeable farm life will be, and the more willing the young folk will be to stay on the farm.

Just between you and me, I do not think it is always the fault of the men that women have so few labor saving devices on the farm. Women are too prone to think, "I have managed to do my washing on a board for some years and I guess I can yet." That is just where we are making the big mistake; get everything you can afford to make the work lighter, and some that you feel you cannot afford, and then you won't have any too many.

A separate wash house is sometimes a great convenience, especially in summer. Any old stove that will hold a wash boiler may be used to heat the water and the washing outfit may be stored in the wash house between times. If one can have a

piece of rubber hose run between the kitchen sink and the wash house, the carrying of water is done away with.

If a power washer is out of the question, get the best hand one you can find, there are many excellent ones on the market for from \$8.00 to \$15.00. And next to a good washer is a good wringer. Clothes are less liable to be torn when a wringer is used than when wrung by hand. Be careful not to put too hot clothes through the wringer as the intense heat shortens the life of the rollers. If the rollers get soiled, rub them with a cloth wet with turpentine or coal oil. Wash with soap-suds and wipe dry.

Wire clothes lines are easier to keep clean than the cord ones and last longer. Clothes pins with a wire spring in them are a little more expensive but handier than the plain wooden ones. And be sure to have a clothes pin apron—directions for making one were given in The Guide not long since.

A mangle is a great help in laundry work. Where there is a large family and a great many flat pieces to iron it saves half the labor of ironing day. At my old home we had a small hand one that screwed on the table. It was not hard to turn and did very good work.

## Water and Washing Fluids

That the water used for laundry purposes be soft is not absolutely essential, but it surely helps out, and saves time, labor and soap. Soft water injures both colors and fabrics less than hard water. Unless the minerals in hard water are neutralized (by chemicals) they will unite with the soap to form a scum known as lime curd which floats on the water, and sticks to the clothes. The chemicals commonly used to soften hard water are sal soda, powdered lye, lye made from wood ashes, borax and ammonia. Borax and ammonia are somewhat expensive, but one or the other of them is necessary in softening water to be used in washing silks, wools or prints; their action is less harmful on delicate fabrics. Sal soda or washing soda is about the least expensive of the softening agents, and if properly dissolved may be used in small quantities.

### To Soften Water with Washing Soda

Use one level tablespoon of washing soda to each gallon of water. Dissolve the soda in a bowl or graniteware basin before putting into the water in the boiler. Let the water boil and skim and strain before using.

### To Soften Water with Powdered Lye

Use one half tablespoon lye to four quarts water and proceed as with washing soda.

### To Soften Water with Borax

Use one tablespoon borax to each gallon water and proceed as in washing soda.

### Soap

The essential constituents of soap are a fat and an alkali. The alkalis generally used are potash and soda. Many soaps contain adulterants, resin is one of the most common of these, potato starch, soda crystals, etc., are also used. Laundry soaps of whatever nature should be light colored, as darkness of color indicates adulteration. It is more economical to buy soap by the box than by the bar, it costs less this way and has a chance to dry out and so lasts longer. There are always odds and ends of toilet and laundry soap that will make an excellent soap jelly. Put the odds and ends in an earthen jar, after they are cut up fine cover with water and set in the oven or on the stove until the soap is dissolved. Use in the proportion of one gallon of water to one quarter pound of soap. Soap is not difficult to make at home; there is usually more or less suet and scraps of fat available on the farm and these with a can of lye will make very good soap indeed. Due to the varying composition of the fats used in home soap making, the exact amount of lye to be used cannot be stated definitely, one has to learn by practice and experience.

### To Make Hard Soap from Refuse Fat

Put two and one-half pints of cold water into an iron or earthenware vessel, and pour into it the contents of a can of powdered lye; be careful not to get it on your hands or breathe it into the lungs. The chemical action that takes place when the lye dissolves makes the liquid hot, and it must be allowed to cool before being added to the fat. Weigh out six and one-half pounds of grease and heat to the melting point, but not



## Hungry Men Like Good Food

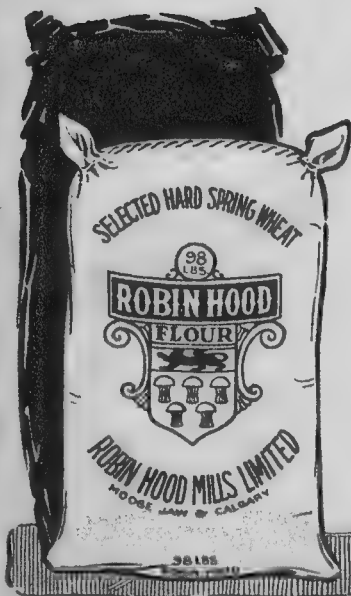
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beyond that. When the lye is cool, pour it on the fat, stirring constantly until the liquid assumes the appearance of honey, when it may be poured into pans to harden. Too long stirring may cause the ingredients to separate.

### To Make Paraffin Soap

Cut up one bar of laundry soap, slice in the same way one-half pound of paraffin wax. Mix the two, put into a saucepan with one-half cup water. Stir the mixture until it boils and becomes a homogeneous mass, then set away to cool. This is often useful in bleaching fine fabrics.

One of my friends gave me a recipe for a washing fluid which she has found very excellent. One must be careful not to use too much at a time. One can of lye, one ounce of salts of tarter, one ounce of carbonate of ammonia, one gallon of soft water. Dissolve the lye in the water, then add the salts of tarter and ammonia. Be sure and mix in an earthen or granite-ware vessel. Use one-half cup of the solution to one boiler of water.

When wash day comes, sort the clothes, remove the tea and fruit stains from table linen and put the handkerchiefs to soak in salt and water, stirring them often with a stick. Putting clothes to soak the day before hastens the process of washing as it loosens the particles of dirt so that it comes out easier in the rubbing.

### Removing Stains

It is very discouraging to wash and when we come to iron the clothes find that many of the stains still remain. Of course the easiest way is to wash the spot before it dries. Soap tends to set rather than remove many stains. Ob- stinate stains on white goods may sometimes be removed with turpentine. If the first application does not remove the stain apply again. It is sometimes necessary to keep the stained spot in the turpentine for several hours. Milk and meat stains may be washed out with soft warm water. If the cloth is stained with tea, coffee, chocolate or fruit, the stain may be removed at once by stretching the stained portion of linen over a bowl, covering the spot with table salt and pouring boiling soft water from the tea kettle on the stain, holding the kettle high enough to let the water fall with some force. If the stain does not disappear at once, rub between the hands and apply more boiling water. Old tea stains will sometimes yield to boiling water if first saturated with glycerine and allowed to lie for a time.

Some kinds of fruit stains are especially difficult to remove and after they have been washed a number of times become as firmly fixed as a dyed color. These can be removed only by the use of some bleaching material, as chloride of lime, javelle water or oxalic acid. These things are all very powerful in their action and should be used with the greatest care. To remove stains with oxalic acid, place two bowls on table, in one put a pint of warm water and a teaspoon of concentrated oxalic acid or a like amount of the crystals, in the other bowl put the same amount of water and a teaspoon of ammonia. Stretch the stained portion over an empty bowl, pour boiling water over it, dip in the acid water and rub, then put in the ammonia water, repeating until the stain disappears. Rinse very thoroughly in clear water to be sure that no acid remains to injure the fabric. Javelle water may be applied in the same way.

### To Remove Axle Grease

Rub the stained portion well with fresh lard and allow to lie half an hour before washing.

### To Remove Paint Stains

Soak the spot in coal oil and rub until the spot disappears. Then hang the garment in the open air until the coal oil evaporates. Sometimes benzine or naphtha will remove the stain.

### To Remove Fresh Tar

Rub the spot with fresh lard, let lie a few minutes and wash in soap suds.

### To Remove Ink Stains

Whenever ink is spilled, salt should be thrown on it and renewed until as much of the ink has been absorbed as is possible. Ink stains are sometimes particularly hard to remove, and various things have to be tried for the reason that the composition of the ink is not always the same. A weak solution of salts of lemon will sometimes do the trick. Place the stained spot over a warm iron and apply the



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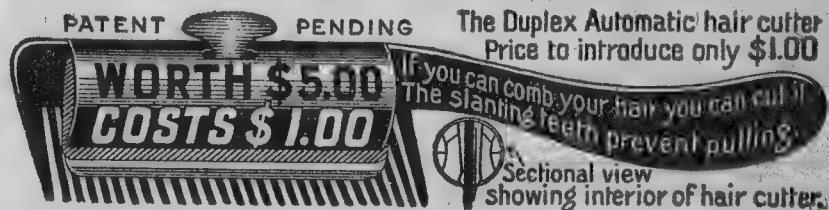
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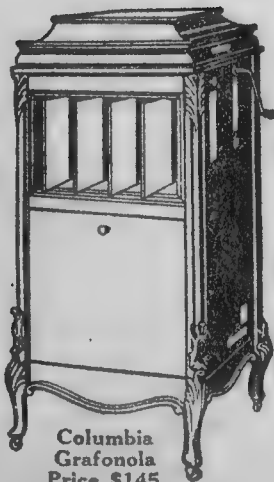
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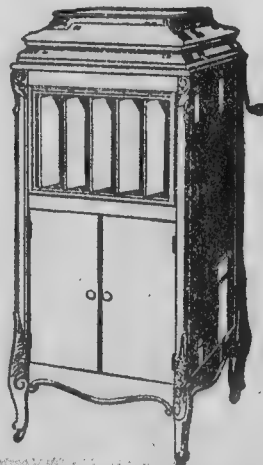
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liquid with a swab, rubbing gently. If the spot does not at once disappear, rinse in ammonia water, and increase the strength of the solution, and apply again. Wash well in ammonia water that no acid remain to injure the fabric. Sometimes lemon juice and common salt will remove ink stains, or vinegar and salt, or rhubarb juice and salt. Soak the spot in any one of these mixtures, rub well, apply more salt and rub again until the stain disappears. Any of these acids may exert a harmful influence on colored goods and should be tried on a small sample of the goods first.

### To Remove Ink Stains from Colored Goods

Wash in milk (either sweet or sour) and salt. Rub well, apply more salt, soak for a short time, and repeat the process until the stain disappears.

### To Remove Iron Rust

No matter how careful one may be in handling clothes, spots of iron rust are almost sure to appear sooner or later. This is especially true when one has to use water that contains iron, the soap unites with the iron to form a rust. Often saturating the goods with lemon juice and salt and placing it in the sunshine for some time will cause the spots to disappear. If they are obstinate, use hydro chloric acid and warm water, one-third acid and two-thirds warm water. Iron rust is an oxide of iron and must be dissolved before it can be removed. Red iron rust will often yield to the following treatment. Make a paste of lemon or rhubarb juice thickened with salt and raw laundry starch, using half as much starch as salt. Rub the paste into the spot and put in the sun, repeat the treatment.

### Javelle Water

Put into a graniteware saucepan one-half a pound of sal soda and two ounces of chloride of lime, pour over this one quart of boiling water, and allow to dissolve. When the water has dissolved all it will, pour the clear water off and bottle for bleaching purposes. The best way to apply javelle water is with a small brush, stretch the stained portion over the bottom of a dish and rub with the brush dipped in javelle water, rinse quickly in clear water, then in ammonia water.

### Setting Colors

The safest and surest thing to set delicate colors such as lavender is a solution of sugar of lead. Using one ounce of crude sugar of lead to one gallon of water. A strong solution of salt and water answers well for blacks, pinks and reds. Soak for half an hour, rinse well and wash.



# Sabbath Reading

Three Short Sermons by Dr. Jowett and one by Dr. Albertson

## THE MYSTIC SCALES

"By Him actions are weighed."

I Sam. 2: 3.

The ordinary human inclination is to measure things and not to weigh them. We are the victims of bulk and size. We are impressed by the spectacular. We are fascinated by the glare of the big stage. And therefore we love to use the lineal measure rather than to estimate the weights of things. But God weighs everything. There are many sensational things, which arrest the public eye, but which weigh little or nothing when placed in the scale of the Lord. And there are many seemingly insignificant things which, when God weighs them, are heavy with imperishable gold. Here and there, in the World of God, we are privileged to see Him weighing the actions of His children.

"Thou didst well it was in thine heart." Here is the Lord weighing an inner desire. David yearns to build a temple, and the yearning is not to be realized. But the gracious Lord puts the longing into the scales, and it is found to have the weight of a perfect act. God does not wait for material creations, and then measure the value of our life by visible results. Our hungers are the vital part of our character, and a discerning judgment will estimate their force and intensity. "Blessed are they that hunger!" God weighs the inner things, the yearnings, the prayers, and the dreams. We measure only finished accomplishments. We revel in the dimensions of the temple which is built. God weighs the desire for a temple that was never built, and in His gracious judgment it has all the solidity of a temple made with hands. The man or the woman who longs to be a missionary, but whose yearning cannot be realized, is counted as a missionary in the eyes of the Lord, and the will to do is reckoned as the deed done. "Thou didst well; it was in thine heart."

Here are rich men ostentatiously dropping their offerings into the temple treasury. How the temple officials re-

joiced in the sensational gifts! How they sounded the praises abroad! And there came a poor widow, and she quietly left her offering for the Lord. Judged by measure it was next to nothing: when put into the scales of the Lord it outweighed all the other offerings put together. On a subscription list it would never have been noticed. Nay, it would never have been published at all; but it shone radiantly in the Lamb's book of life. The widow's service had in it something of Calvary, and the poor contributor was a blood-relation of the Lord. God weighs everything, and love-sacrifice is the heaviest thing in the world.

## FIXEDNESS OF CHARACTER

"I have made thee . . . an iron pillar."

—Jer. 1: 18.

That great divine word was spoken to a young prophet who was timidly shrinking from his stern commission. The odds seemed all against him. Principalities and powers were ranked in fierce antagonism. The priesthood was his foe. He had not even the support of the people. "Ah, Lord God, I am a child!" He felt like a broken twig in the fierce current of a river in flood. He felt like a desert-reed in a tempest. And it was just in that season, when his heart trembled before a tremendous task, that the Lord spake to him and said: "Be not dismayed; I have made thee an iron pillar!" The young prophet was divinely equipped for his divine commission. He was to be matched with the hour. His mind was to be established in the truth of God. His heart was to be confirmed in the purpose of God. His will was to be possessed by the holy strength of God. He was to confront all hostilities like an iron pillar—not breaking, not bending, not yielding—invincible to the onslaught of the world, the flesh and the devil.

In all great crises these divinely fashioned pillars are the salvation of the state. The crises are not always times of war. They may be times of luxury, and apathy, and ease. The grave dangers may abound in Lotus-land, in heavy and slumberous afternoons. There are subtle perils on the Enchanted Ground as well as in Vanity Fair. Indeed, a warrior may fight his way through Vanity Fair and collapse on the Enchanted Ground. And so we need stalwart Greathearts who are invincible in every place and season. We need men and women of absolutely settled, and vital convictions, who are "rooted and grounded," as the apostle Paul says in his agricultural-architectural figure—men and women who are able to stand against the enervating airs from the south, and the fierce blasts from the icy north. It is the souls of this order, steady and determined, at all times, who are the pillars of a people's hopes.

In his hero lecture on Cromwell, Thomas Carlyle has these words: "Perhaps of all persons in that anti-Puritan struggle, from first to last, the single indispensable one was Cromwell. To see, and dare, and decide; to be a fixed pillar in a welter of uncertainty: a king among men, whether they called him so or not." And that is the purpose of office and distinction of every soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ, and pre-eminently so in the times through which we are passing. We are to be as fixed pillars among folk who are shaking in uncertainty. We are to be steady those who are trembling. We are to be strong enough for timid hearts to lean upon. And this glorious strength we are to receive from our Lord as the gift of His grace. He is the fashioner of this royal character, and in His hands the reed which is shaken by the wind is transformed into an iron pillar which cannot be moved.

## THE UNCREATED BEAM

"In thy light shall we see light."

—Ps. 36: 9.

A little while ago I was in a certain cathedral when the sunshine, pouring through a very vivid stained glass window, fell upon the open Bible, and stained its pages with the color of the medium through which it had passed.

It was no longer the simple sunshine, but tinted green or purple as the case might be. And the happening became symbolic and took on spiritual significance. For how often we filter God's plain light through colored windows of our making! We construct a transforming medium, and then we affect to bask in the eternal Light, when all the time we are moving in perverted light of our own creation.

Perhaps it is the stained window of prejudice. A man may cultivate a prejudice until it becomes one of the firm and established windows in his life. He sees everything in the purple rays of this medium. He sees his neighbor in this misinforming light. He looks at society and business as they lie in the self-created hue. Nay, the Bible itself reflects the light of his own prejudice, and he sees only what he wants to see, and not what the Holy Spirit revealed. If only he would remove that stained glass window, and let God's sunshine stream through, then in God's light he would see light, and the revelations would be the ministers of truth and holiness.

Or perhaps the perverting medium is a mean or false ambition. Our ambitions directly influence our desires, and our desires are master-elements in determining our interpretation of God's truth. We may believe just as much as we want to believe, and that "want" is largely fashioned by the most zealous ambition which is reigning in the soul. It was on this matter that our Master uttered a very significant word: "How can ye believe who seek honor one of another?"

Here is belief in one direction fatally affected by a search in another direction. That is to say, a man's faith is directly related to his quest. A man who is feverish for honors, and who will take any road to get them, cannot believe in Jesus, for the simple reason that he cannot see Him. Everything is deeply colored in the red hues of his own fiery ambition. He does not see anything as it really is, not even the Lord himself. And except that man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God.

And so for the only wise and healthy life of the soul we need plain glass windows. "If thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light." If we would enter into the wonderful secrets of salvation we must receive "with meekness" the engrafted Word, and let it shine like unadulterated light upon all the powers and business of the soul.

The revelation may be very startling. "Thou hast set our secret sins in the light of thy countenance." But the exposure is only the first step to transformation, and having loved the light we shall most surely become children of light.

## MOST EXCELLENT KNOWLEDGE

"Yes, doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus, my Lord."

—Phil. 3: 8.

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom." Wisdom is knowledge put to practical account, knowledge applied to its proper ends. Bare knowledge is an empty thing, lacking in satisfaction as also in finality. Confucianism is a fine moral system, but even Confucianists confess it lacks something to give it vitality. The knowledge of Christ, that is to say, knowing Him, is more than knowledge: it is wisdom and truth.

The knowledge of Christ is the most excellent knowledge because He is the key to the only proper interpretation of life; because there is such finality in Him that we cannot go beyond Him because eternal life depends upon our knowledge of Him as its author and inspirer, and because this knowledge is so related to life as to be a part of life itself. "Whether there be knowledge it shall vanish away." So speaks Paul, but only of the knowledge of earthly things. Natural knowledge, knowledge of nature and her ways, knowledge of science and arts, leads to culture. Moral knowledge leads to character. Spiritual knowledge binds together natural and moral knowledge, giving beauty to the former and power to the latter. All other knowledge is relative, but to know Christ and the power of His resurrection is absolute. The human mind can no farther go, can no higher climb.

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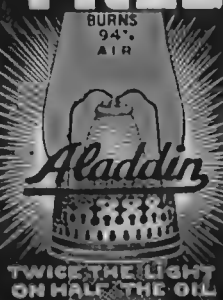


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# Music in the Home

Not long ago there was organized in Toronto the Canadian Bureau of Music. The object of this organization is to offset the feeling general that music is not essential. Amongst the activities of the bureau are the encouragement of musical education in the home and in the public schools, the establishment of musical contests, the improvement of musical advertising, and the preparation of articles on music for publication in the general press. Provision is also made for helping local musical clubs in the selection of music for different kinds of organizations.

As a result of the bureau's activity, many papers throughout Canada are now being supplied with articles on musical topics regularly. The work in connection with the establishment of musical contests was well illustrated in the case of an Ontario village. A list of 60 selections was made and the musical club had two months' practice in familiarizing the members with these selections. At the end of two months 20 selections were made from those supplied, most of them instrumental. The members of the club at the time of the contest were supplied with blank cards for examining the contestants and telling the name of the composition and the composer's name. Many of the contestants were able to do this correctly in all of the twenty selections submitted.

In connection with advertising of music, an endeavor is being made to educate the trade with the desirability of paying less attention to advertising cut rates and mechanical appliances, and more to the desirability of teaching children music.

One of the methods of increasing the interest in music, which is being encouraged is the holding of debates on musical topics by literary societies. A list of suitable topics, such as: "Resolved that music has a greater influence than literature," has been compiled and widely distributed. The fact that music has not been considered as an essential part of education, has not been overlooked. A representative of the bureau is at present touring Western Canada, getting in touch with western musical conditions, with the object of extending the work of the bureau through Western Canada.

### INFLUENCE OF GOOD MUSIC

The child who grown old finds himself in possession of the best traditions and memories of the places and things of his childhood, enjoys a legacy whose worth increases with the years, whose meaning unfolds with life. Probably there is no form of early home influence more enduring than the home song; and its power is continuous in proportion to the place it occupied in that early home influence. The home song, therefore, should be fundamentally a thing of truth. It should not be the woven tinsel of fancy and sentimentality, but it should be composed of words and melody that are coined from the heart's pure gold. Such a song lives. There are few homes in Canada where a good song, if once it became installed, would not be appreciated, and there is no home that would wilfully cancel or lose the power of that song as a memory-maker and as a character-builder. Unworthy songs have crept in not because our home-making hearts are wrong but because our home-making heads and hands are so full of the work of the insistent present and the fore-shadowing future that we do not often stop to weigh the values in songs as in other things.

It is true that most of the cheap and vicious songs originate in cities, but all too quickly they find their way into rural communities and homes. The "fear of not being up-to-date" in the matter of songs, and the eagerness to have country homes and boys and girls enjoy what purports to be created for the giving of pleasure as exploited in the city, has set country people to hasty and indiscriminate buying of "the latest" music. The unworthy type of city music has been adopted, and it has been called representative; the vast amount of worthy music that is heard at its perfection in the city has been

temporarily forgotten. Think of the church music, the operas, symphonies, and oratorios, the concerts and recitals of high grade! Many of these musical entertainments are free to the public and are even organized to be carried free to every part of the city. Think of the great choral societies, the carefully taught music in high schools and graded schools, the chances for the best training in every phase of music—all of which tends to shorten the life and the influence of the bad song in the city, even though its spread is universal. —Rose Morgan in *Farmers' Magazine*.

### KEEPING PIANO IN CONDITION

The piano is probably the most used, and in many cases, the most misused of all musical instruments. At the present day, there is a piano in nearly every household; but through lack of proper care, a large percentage of these instruments are not fit to be played upon. This is surely a detriment to piano music in general.

One of the most important things about the care of a piano, is to keep it in tune all the time; and yet this matter is so often neglected. A man will see to it, that every part of his automobile is kept in good condition. At the same time, his children who are taking music lessons are obliged to practice upon a piano which is so badly out of tune, that they hardly know whether they are playing right or wrong notes. This is an injury to the children, and an injustice to the teacher. To keep a piano in anything like a playable condition, it should be tuned at least twice a year. It is well to have this done after the furnace has been started in the fall, and again after the heat has been turned off in the spring. By all means keep the piano in tune.

What would one think of a singer or violinist who sang or played out of tune? And yet a pianist is often asked to play upon an instrument which may be all out of tune, and is expected to produce pleasing music, which of course, is impossible under such conditions. As atmospheric conditions often affect the tone of a piano, it is well, in the winter time to keep the temperature of the room as even as possible.

A piano should not be placed against an outside wall, for in this position it is more apt to be affected by cold and dampness. Beware of the moth, for when this insect once gets into the felt hammers the piano is very apt to be ruined. Mice, too, sometimes get in and do great damage. But mouse-traps and moth balls are both cheap fortunately.

Take care of the piano, for it is worth while. —Frederick A. Williams.

### MUSICAL HINTS FOR MOTHERS

If through some cause the regular amount of practice has been impossible, still the lesson should be taken; that there may be an improved ideal of study for the next week, and that mistakes may not be practiced into a confirmed habit. The master's time, too, has been contracted for, and the pupil should fulfill his part of the contract.

When lessons are omitted for trifling reasons, the child soon loses interest in music.

Never criticize the teacher in the child's presence, for advancement is in proportion to the pupil's faith in his teacher.

Never find fault with the pieces or exercises which your child is practicing. If he feels that his music is distasteful to the family, it will be doubly hard for him to apply himself to practice.

Do not allow your child to play his last new piece for entertainment of friends (which he will generally be inclined to do), but have him, instead, play something already well-mastered and familiar.

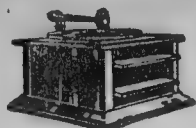
If a child takes pleasure in picking out tunes by ear, do not forbid it, but be sure to insist that it shall not count in the regular practice period. —Charles W. Landon.

### COMMUNITY MUSIC

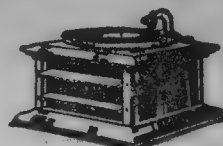
Most of these diseases of our musical life are perceived and admitted. The question is, how are they to be cured?



OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS MAY THIS YEAR JOIN OUR ANNUAL

Grafonola  
Model 24**\$30.00**

\$5 Cash, \$4 monthly, including 14 Columbia Selections

Grafonola  
Model 38**\$44.00**

\$7 Cash, \$5 monthly, including 14 Columbia Selections



## No Interest No Extras—Easiest Terms On Catalogue Prices

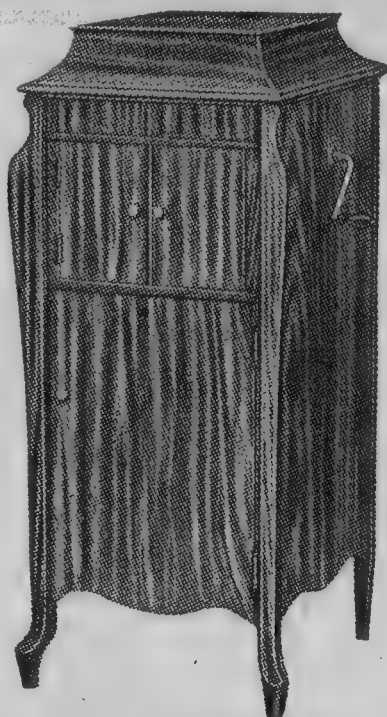
You have always wanted a Grafonola. Here, now, is your opportunity of getting one right away. We have removed practically every obstacle that has stood in your way of possessing one of these great entertainers. In the past we have confined this great annual sale to our city customers, as the popularity of the Grafonola circle and the difficulty in securing large stocks of these high-grade standard instruments made it necessary for us to do so. By special effort this year, we have been able to secure a much larger number of instruments and are thus in a position to throw open the many extra advantages of the Grafonola circle to our out-of-town friends.

### 14 Columbia Selections With Each Instrument

You may choose these seven double-sided records from our large list of standard Patriotic Selections—Dance and Sacred Music—and, in fact, whatever pleases you most. Many of the world's greatest artists, are to-day making records exclusively for Columbia Grafonolas. This means that with a Grafonola in your home, you have all the world's best music—just the music you want—when you most want it.

### Advantages of Joining Now

You secure any Columbia machine on the most liberal terms ever offered—a full year's exchange privilege—and free insurance in the event of death before payments are completed, the machine becomes the property of your family, without further payment, provided payments due are made to date. Owing to war conditions we are confident of increased prices after the New Year. And remember even on this deferred payment system we charge no interest.



### An Easy Way to Buy the Phonograph You Want

Only one system of payment is referred to in this announcement for the various instruments illustrated. A small cash payment is all that is required to send any of these beautiful, clear-toned instruments to your home. Should it better suit your individual convenience, we are willing to arrange, quarterly or half-yearly terms on the balance. Only a few instruments are mentioned here. The same advantageous terms, however, apply to any instrument in our catalogue.

### Don't Delay Join To-day

In the past four years many of our customers have been disappointed in not securing the particular style of instrument they desire, because they left their choosing until the last moment. Prices here quoted are good until December 31st, 1917, after that time we are confident that an increase will be made, over and above the present regular prices. We therefore strongly advise that you write us at once and thus avoid disappointment.

**We Pay**  
**Express**

**The \$99.50**  
**Phonola**  
\$12 Cash—\$9 Monthly  
Including 14 Columbia Selections

**Write Us**  
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WE WILL  
ACCEPT  
VICTORY  
BONDS  
ON ANY  
PURCHASE

WE WILL  
ACCEPT  
VICTORY  
BONDS  
ON ANY  
PURCHASE

### HOW TO JOIN

Simply drop us a line, making your selection of any instrument shown in this advertisement—or if you prefer, we will send you our complete catalogue showing many other styles of instruments. Immediately on receipt of your first payment, the instrument and records will be shipped to your home, express prepaid. Why not solve the family Christmas problem at this time with a gift that every member of the family will enjoy.

Grafonola  
Model 58**\$64.00**

\$9 Cash, \$7 Monthly, including 14 Columbia Selections



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## WINNIPEG PIANO CO

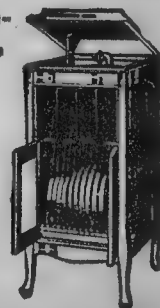
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STEINWAY, GERHARD HEINTZMAN, NORDHEIMER, CHICKERING, HAINES, BELL,  
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EDISON, COLUMBIA, EUPHONOLIAN AND PHONOIA PHONOGRAPHS.

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PORTAGE AVE.,  
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Grafonola **\$118**

Model 112

\$15 Cash, \$10 monthly, including 14 Columbia Selections



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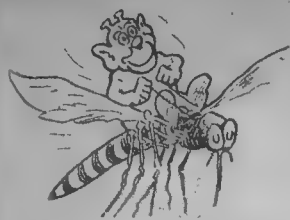
—and that is the question which the people themselves are answering while the musicians stand idly by, unable to answer it. The answer lies in the movement which we are talking about, the so-called movement for community music. Whatever this music is not, there is one thing that it most distinctly is—it is a movement born out of the true, untrammelled and joyous spirit of music itself, and comes to birth wholly free and independent of the diseases which we have enumerated, and it is this that one feels when he

goes out sincerely, with mind and soul, to meet and work with the new movement. It makes little difference which of its aspects he touches. They all issue from one source. It is not the desire for special knowledge and culture which animates this movement. The force which brings it to birth and pushes it irresistibly on is the desire of man, after these generations of materialism and doubt, to live again with his kind in joy and faith. Nowhere can he do this so readily as through music, which possesses the supremely magical power

of creating community of feeling among isolated beings. The naive of the musical expressions given birth to in this way has been the target of ridicule for the trained musician and constitutes the evidence which he has advanced to show that this movement has nothing to do with the musical art of which he is so supreme a master. Let this musician reflect that of the singing of savages around an altar was born the Greek drama, that of the crude Gregorian chant was born the art of Palestrina, that of the crude Lutheran

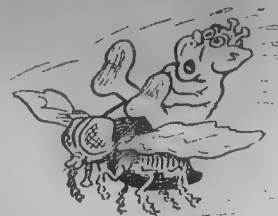
hymn was born the art of Bach, and of the naive folk song of Germany, the art of Beethoven and Wagner. Let him not scorn in America that thing, and the only thing, which shall bring us again to a rebirth of the true spirit of music, and which alone can make possible in the future such an art as he himself truly looks to. When groups and crowds of people throughout the country come together regularly to voice themselves in song, it is beyond human power to estimate the extent of the force which has been launched.—Arthur Farwell.





# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



## WHAT EDMONTON DID

Several stories came in this week telling how boys and girls may help to win the war. The stories were a delight and I am sure you are all going to get a great deal of inspiration regarding ways to help win the war when the stories are printed. There will only be one more week in which you may enter stories in this contest.

I have only 50 cents to acknowledge for the Blue Cross fund this week. Ralph Wastle of La Salle, Man., gave 25 cents, but I am sorry to say that I have lost the name of the other contributor. I have the 35 cents though, but would be glad if he or she will write to me and tell me the name over again. I want to acknowledge each contribution as it comes in.

Someone wrote and asked me how to become a member of the Young Canada Club. All one has to do is to write a story about anything at all and send it in, with a stamped addressed envelope, and I will send them a Young Canada Club pin and a membership card. That is all boys and girls have to do to become a member, so it is pretty easy, isn't it? If you send a contribution to the Blue Cross fund and a stamped addressed envelope, I will send you a membership pin to that too, but the two clubs are entirely separate. I read the other day that in Edmonton there was held a tag-day for the Blue Cross and more than \$1,000 was raised. Isn't that splendid? But you know even 10 cents will buy a bandage for a wounded horse, so your contribution does not have to be a large one to help. Someone else asked for the address of the secretary of the Blue Cross. She is Mrs. Lewis, Women's Exchange, 272 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. She is glad to receive contributions, and every week when I take over the Blue Cross contributions she tells me what splendid little boy and girl readers I have. If you send your contribution to me, however, I acknowledge it through The Guide. If you send it to her direct, I cannot do that.

DIXIE PATTON.

## THE DIFFERENCE

The leaves are getting all golden and brown,  
But the sun is still wearing his golden crown;  
For God did not change the sun above.  
Was it not His Eternal Love?

For if the sun would change and fall,  
Would not there be sadness for all?  
He made the sun its watch to keep,  
Ever and ever, and never to sleep.

The frost will soon be coming again,  
And soon we will have no more rain;  
But snow will cover the earth anew.  
Was it not a blessed thing to do?

He gave the grass, as well as man,  
Something to cover it; so it can  
Grow again and be happy, too,  
The whole long, beautiful summer through.

MARY SMITHENRY,  
Sunnynook, Alta. Age 12.

## THE SONGBIRD'S FAREWELL

A songbird sat in the maple tree,  
And this is the song he sang to me:  
"Farewell! farewell! goodbye!  
Southward I must fly,  
To the land where the days are long;  
To the land of summer and song.

"Summer is gone and autumn has come,  
Now must I leave my northern home;  
Back to a sunnier sky,

## THE DOO DADS FIND THE ARTIST'S PIPE AND MATCHES

There is great excitement amongst the Doo Dads. The artist, who, to tell the truth is a hard smoker, lost his pipe and match box on one of his trips to the Wonderland of Doo. When he went back to look for them this is what he found. The Doo Dads had discovered them first and their curiosity to find out what there was in the pipe that gave the artist such enjoyment prompted them to try it. They propped it up and with great difficulty got the matches alight. Then they took turns at smoking with the same result as happens to bad little boys when they steal a smoke. See those poor little fellows around the tree. They wish they had never seen the old pipe. But here comes the Red Cross Ambulance to take them to the hospital, though the policeman, who is feeling one little fellow's pulse is afraid it will not get him there soon enough. That proud little rascal who is blowing the rings will not be feeling so fine in a few minutes. The Doo Dads who have struck a match with a mallet are scared out of their wits. They think they must have gotten hold of a German bomb. The Doo Dads should pass a resolution that no tobacco will ever be sold in the Wonderland of Doo.

My mate and I must fly.  
To us the warm south breezes call:  
'Come back before the snowflakes fall!'

"Soon will the ground be white as  
-snow,  
And my mate and I have far to go.  
Southward we must fly,  
To where the soft winds sigh;  
But when the days once more grow long,  
Again you'll hear our happy song."  
ANNIE GIRLING,  
Wawanesa, Man. Age 13.

## THE STAG

Sweetly o'er the prairie  
The wind blows to and fro.  
Softly o'er the prairie  
The fawn runs with the doe.

But the silence is broken,  
As the sound of guns is heard;  
And the doe makes for the bushes,  
There to find the herd.

They listen and watch with their keen  
eyes  
To the sound that grows apace.  
Well they know it will soon mean  
A crashing mountain race.

The stag stands for a minute,  
In the air he holds his head;  
But crash, crash, went the hunter's gun,  
And the noble stag lay dead.

RETA MONROE,  
Oakburn, Man. Age 14.

## LAND OF THE WEST

Oh, land of the west,  
So grand and free;  
So pure and beautiful.  
This land of harvest,  
Of golden grain  
To feed the multitudes.

Oh, land of the west,  
May thy people enjoy  
A peace and happiness  
As vast as thy plains;  
As vast as thy grain  
In its wondrous multitude.

Oh, land of the west,  
Of mountains and plains,  
Of lake and rivulet;  
May thy pureness last  
Till the earth be past,  
In that time, long yet to come.  
ESTHER ELFORD,  
Burdett, Alta. Age 12.

## THREE LITTLE PIGS

Three little pigs went out for a walk;  
Each chose a subject on which to talk.  
The first said "I wish we could go to town,  
It's only a little way, up hill and down.

The second one said "That no place for  
pigs,"  
For before we know it, we'll be into the  
gigs;  
Taken to packing plants, jogged up and  
down,  
So where is the use of our going to town?

The third one said "Let's go to the fair,"  
And all of them fairly trod on air;  
One said with a disapproving grunt,  
"I think we'd best go on an apple hunt."

And as they were hunting with nose to  
the ground,  
One found a mushroom huge and sound.  
Those pigs were frightened as frightened  
could be;  
One said "Let's hide under an apple tree."

All three exclaimed with a joyous shout;  
"Let's chase each other round about."  
But before those pigs had time to roam,  
Master came and called them home.

GLADYS R. SMITH,  
Entwistle, Alta. Age 8.





# Farm Women's Clubs

## A RED CROSS AMBULANCE

Mrs. St. John, secretary Osceola W.G.G.A. reports that preparations are going forward for a bazaar, including a play to be given at the same time. At the last meeting it was decided to start a library by each member selecting a book to be purchased from a given catalog.

A splendid suggestion is forwarded from the Osceola members. They have sent me \$15 with which they would like to start a fund to purchase an ambulance for the Red Cross. I have ascertained that the idea is favorable to some of our clubs. Col. Marshall of the Canadian Red Cross Society writes that a gift of this kind will be gladly received and that the approximate cost is \$600.

It is necessary to purchase the ambulance in England and Col. Marshall asks that should the Saskatchewan W.G.G.A. decide to contribute such a handsome gift, that we will send with the remittance the inscription that we desire to have put on the plate, which will be placed on the ambulance.

Fellow members, don't you think that we can make an extra effort and collect the needed \$600 in time to send our boys at the front a New Year's Memento direct from the W.G.G.A.? We know that many of our members are doing their utmost for the Red Cross, yet I think that the idea will appeal to all, and our W.G.G.A. inscription will seem like a special message to the battlefield.

Will you see just how quickly we can raise this money? A personal donation to the local secretary and we would have the money before Christmas.

When remitting Red Cross money to me please state what part of it is for the ambulance fund. Also will you send along suggestions for the W.G.G.A. Ambulance inscription?

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

For W.G.G.A. Red Cross Ambulance  
Osceola W.G.G.A. .... \$15.00  
Mrs. John McNaughtan ..... 50.00

## BOYS' WORK CONFERENCES

Last week I presented an invitation to the G.G.A. locals to send a teen age boy to the Older Boys' Conferences of Saskatchewan (see last week's Guide for full particulars). Will the locals sending delegates, kindly co-operate by sending me a report of delegates visit?

Several clubs wrote, telling me of sending a girl delegate to a girls' conference, but the girls apparently were not asked to tell the next meeting "all about it." This is the finest part of our clubs' work in this respect. When expenses are provided, it should be on the understanding that the delegates bring back a report, formal or informal.

A few weeks ago, I was travelling from Regina to Moose Jaw in a train crowded with girls from the Older Girls' Conference (which had mustered 640 delegates). Two girls were discussing recent events, within my hearing. They had missed as many meetings as possible, their main idea having been "a good time," i.e., picture shows, shop gazing, etc. I could not help thinking but that these girls had been sent away without the true object of their mission being placed before them. Otherwise, I have more faith in girl and boy nature than to believe that the above mentioned conversation would have been held.

V. M. N.

## DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME

I am going to give you the essence of a letter I received some time ago. I refrain from publishing it in its entirety as it was partly of a personal nature, and then I might offend the men-folk and get the women-folk into

trouble. Much of the letter however, could be duplicated by others equally as pathetic.

"Dear Mrs. Wieneke: I am sorry to tell you that we have no section here at the present and the prospect for one in the future is not bright. There are only four women members here and it is almost impossible to draw more into our local owing to the attitude some of our men are taking in regard to a women's section. They contend that if the women join they should be satisfied to come in and leave things as they are and all meet together. Half of the time we don't hear of the meeting in time to prepare for it, as it takes good management to leave a farm home

even for one afternoon, and during the summer the men are too busy to meet after the twine has been ordered. Now, I would like to discuss many things the men are not interested in at all, and if we could meet alone we might draw in a few more.

Please answer the following questions: Could we form a section if the men object and how many would we have to have? Would we have to join the men's local if we had less than ten members? Would we have to pay through our local or direct to Central? Have the women's section a different constitution? Please advise me what to do in this matter?

Mrs. X. Y. Z.

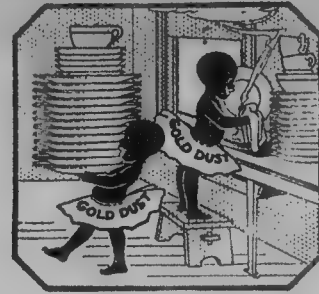
The following answers may be of benefit to some other locals. You have the legal right to form a section if there are only three members but five would be better, but you had better let things drift for a while and in all probability the opposers will come to your way of thinking. Only remember that the constant dropping of water will wear away the heart of stone. You would have to join the local first and pay to your local who would remit it to Central. We have no separate constitution but there will shortly be some change in the one now existing which will give more privileges and information to the women's sections.

E. C. W.

## CHILD WELFARE WORK

In regard to child welfare I should like to call the attention of all auxiliaries and sections to that great and all absorbing question of the future. As the list of fatalities grows larger we are struck dumb with horror to think that in this struggle for supremacy none but the fittest are taken and it seems to me that all the dream children of the future generations must protest in anguish at the wholesale slaughter of those who should have been their strong fathers. One thoughtful girl said to me one day, "Mrs. Wieneke, whom shall I marry? I dearly love children but shall I give to my children a weakling for a father? Shall I wait till the remnant of soldiers come home with shattered nerves or otherwise physically unfit. No indeed! I would sooner condemn them to the eternal rest in the realms of oblivion. The responsibility is too great for me to shoulder." Fathers and mothers are we going to do our duty to the bereft bits of humanity that will suffer in the years to come for this thing that is going on today?

I hope there will be such a stir as the world has never seen before and I am sure it will be a duty no woman will shirk when she sees the entire aim of the child welfare movement. According to Prof. Pearson, a famous London expert on heredity, women will be the controlling sex for many years to come, because the men of 19 warring nations are exterminating themselves. Another noted psychologist says the change will be a return to the better and purer state of society but with him I cannot agree. To me it seems men and women must work out their salvation together, for do we not see women on the heights and in the lowest depths of infamy as



## Why Gold Dust so quickly loosens dirt

**D**IRT sticks because it is held by grease. But cheer up! "Gold Dust dissolves the grease."

If you want to prove this why don't you try Gold Dust the next time you wash the dishes?

See if you aren't really surprised at the way Gold Dust fairly *slips* the grease off. See if the time saving doesn't gratify you.

Keep right on using Gold Dust wherever you find troublesome dirt. For example in scrubbing the kitchen floor, particularly around the range where some grease may have spilled.

In fact this is a good housekeeping rule: "Use Gold Dust for all dirt that you can't brush up or dust off." And Gold Dust is for sale everywhere in large and small packages.

# GOLD DUST

The Busy Cleaner

THE N.E. FAIRBANK COMPANY  
LIMITED, MONTREAL

## Buy Your Flour Direct from the Mills

EMPIRE PATENT  
COOK'S PRIDE



We will save you money, and you will get the best flour that can be made from Hard Saskatchewan Wheat.

Special Attention Given to and Special Facilities for Handling Farmers' and Co-operative Shipments.

Remember to address—  
**The One Northern Milling Co. Ltd.**  
The Original Farmers' Mill  
PRINCE ALBERT SASKATCHEWAN

## Fish Straight From The Sea

Fresh frozen, cleaned and with heads off. Finest for the table. Small percentage of waste. At wholesale prices direct to the farmer.

White King Salmon, per lb. .... 18c	Skate Wings, per lb. .... 9c
Grey and Ling Cod, per lb. .... 11c	40, 60, 80, and 100 pound boxes containing Salmon, Cod, Soles, Skate, Flounders, per lb. .... 12c
Alaska Black Cod, per lb. .... 12c	Boxes 35c extra.
Soles and Flounders, delicious fish, per lb. .... 11c	
Fresh Caught Frozen Lake Superior Herrings, 100 pound bags ..... \$3.95	
Smoked Finnan Haddies, 30 pound boxes, per pound ..... .13	

Order early as fish is sure to advance. This is the best and cheapest fish on the market. Terms: Cash with order. Prices subject to change without notice. White-fish, Pickerel, Jacks, etc., at wholesale market price.

**RUPERT FISH CO.**

205 BANK QUEBEC

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



well. But I am digressing, but I should like very much to suggest a discussion on this subject before the Brandon convention that we may be prepared to discuss and frame a resolution that will cover the subject entirely.

E. C. W.

#### FOOD PLEDGES FOR MANITOBA

Manitoba is wisely trying to educate her people before she asks them to sign pledges, is trying to educate them to the necessity of saving. Dr. C. W. Gordon, better known as Ralph Connor, in telling the electors of Centre Winnipeg the other night some of the serious situations in which the Allies

find themselves, said that he was sure all that needed to be done was to tell the Canadian people exactly how things stood and they would rally to the cause. So Manitoba feels confident that if her people know exactly how great a famine we are facing and are told the absolute unavoidable need of conserving every morsel of food they will arise gallantly to the call.

Stonewall district is now ready for the pledges. Will the president or secretary of the Home Economics or the Grain Growers' Associations in the Selkirk constituencies please communicate with Mrs. M. J. Stanbridge, district director of Stonewall, or with

Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, provincial president of the Manitoba W.S.G.G.A. as to the number of service pledge cards which could be used in their locality. These are to be signed and hung up in the homes as a sign of willingness to aid in winning the war by conserving food stuffs and by substituting the foods which cannot be shipped for those which can.

Mrs. E. C. WIENEKE,  
Sec'y. Prov. W.S.G.G.A.  
Stoney Mountain, Man.

#### OAKVILLE LEADS CONTEST

The following letter from the Oakville branch is very encouraging and

speaks well for the energetic women of that farm organization. Oakville now has the lead in the contest with Stonewall a close second with 28 paid-up members. Have not heard from the Bagot section lately and there is still some time for work.

E. C. W.

With reference to the prize offered in the Manitoba Auxiliary contest we now have 33 paid-up members in October. We are having very interesting and progressive meetings besides doing a great deal of Red Cross work for the boys at the front. Wishing you all success in your work.

Mrs. J. D. WHITMORE,  
Sec.-Treas.

Oakville, Man.

"The Kitchen must help as well as the workshop and the trenches"  
*Lloyd George*



*The thrifty housewife saves in all her baking by using*

## PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

70

#### SOURIS BABIES TAKE PRIZE

Here comes news from one of our youngest branches. Little Souris W.S.G.G.A. organized last March and now has 21 paid-up members and 9 associate members and is now in the lead for 1917. The secretary wishes to know if it is necessary that the program for their meeting should begin with the fiscal year, theirs having been started in March would carry them beyond that period. This is a matter which is optional with their own members but I would suggest that when their present program is closed that they only arrange the next to cover the period of 1918. I cannot refrain from copying this extract verbatim, as it shows so much good will and sympathy for one of my pet hobbies, child welfare:

"We are glad indeed that your Better Babies' Health Contest was such a success. We read an account of it in The Guide and I concluded that it must have been a lot of work for you but it must have been gratifying to have it turn out so well. One of our members took second prize on her twins at the Brandon contest. We are trying to arrange to have Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Woods with us to-morrow night and it is needless to say we are looking forward to having something good."

GLADYS THORNTON,  
Sec'y.

Little Souris, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

#### HIGH RIVER REPORT

The High River U.F.W.A. held its regular meeting on Friday, September 27, at the home of Mrs. Reardon. This is the first meeting held since June, only three members being present in July and all being so busy the latter part of August; those that escaped the terrible hail storm being busy with their harvest, and those of us that were hit being so stunned that meetings were not in our line just then. However, we had a very pleasant meeting in September. We spent the afternoon in sewing for Red Cross and attending to business. Tea was served by two of the ladies.

HELEN M. DRIVER,  
High River U.F.W.A.

#### SPLENDID PROGRAM PLANNED

We had our regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, October 10, but because of a very bad wind storm only eight members and two visitors were present. The two ladies who were to take the topics were absent, but we had a very interesting meeting. The directors and officers met shortly after our September meeting and arranged a program of topics for four months, and also decided to give a concert, supper and dance on the second of November. We invited the Red Cross society of Youngstown out to the country for Red Cross tea. We had a very good attendance and took in \$10.25, which we turned over to the treasurer of the Red Cross.

The program as drafted is as follows: October, Care of Milk and Cream; November, Churning and Packing of Butter; December, election of officers and papers on What Constitutes True Happiness, The Canning and Curing of Meats and The Care of Eggs.

MARGARET M. GOODBRAND,  
Croesus Plains U.F.W.A., Sec'y.  
Youngstown, Alta.

#### MRS. KLINCK'S REPORT

This is a brief report of District No. 2 convention, held at Viceroy, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 6 and 7. On Tuesday at 9.30 a.m., the first session



## HALLAM'S GUARANTEED FUR COATS AND SETS

Why it is  
Cheaper to  
Buy BY MAIL

Every intelligent man or woman desires to buy at the lowest possible price, considering quality.

No matter where you live in Canada, you can buy your furs by mail through Hallam "Direct from Trapper to You" at the same price as any one and cheaper than elsewhere. The reasons are many: There is no high store rent to pay; there are no sales clerks to pay; there are no retailers' or jobbers' profits for you to pay; there are no bad accounts to be made up.

All this means a big saving, of which you receive the benefit.

You are sure of satisfaction when buying by mail from Hallam—because of Hallam's guarantee "to satisfy you or your money back. You are the sole judge."

We are compelled to give you extra good value, for our own safety, because no mail order house can afford to have goods returned.

The two illustrations here tell about some very attractive Hallam bargains.

1606—Beautiful Canadian Mink Cape, made from specially selected skins. The high collar and deep shoulder thoroughly protect the throat and chest. Silk lining, the best workmanship and finish throughout. Hallam guaranteed. Price \$60.00 delivered to you.

1607—Muff, made from four large skins, specially selected to match above. Soft down bed, silk wrist cord, cuffs and ends. Price \$37.50 delivered to you.

1682—No wind that blows can disturb my lady's comfort when protected by this beautiful full furled Grey Canadian Wolf Cape—very wide on shoulders and across back, fastens closely at the throat, giving greatest comfort and warmth. Finished with natural head, tall and paws lined with grey corded silk poplin. Value unsurpassed. Price \$15.50, delivered to you.

1683—Muff of genuine Grey Canadian Wolf to match above—barrel shape, large roomy and comfortable, finished with head, tall and paws lined with grey corded silk poplin. Value unsurpassed. Price \$17.50, delivered to you.

1683—Muff of genuine Grey Canadian Wolf to match above—barrel shape, large roomy and comfortable, finished with head, tall and paws lined with grey corded silk poplin. Value unsurpassed. Price \$17.50, delivered to you.

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A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions—contains 40 pages with 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments. All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the furs really appear—it shows furs for every member of the family.

Send for this book to-day.

It is now ready for mailing and will be mailed as requests are received.

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Limited

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opened by singing the doxology and short prayer by Mr. Smith. I think this was very fine to combine the religious side of our organization with the material. Then we had the roll call, reports of locals being food for much discussion. It is a splendid way to get in touch with the delegates. It also brought to my notice several locals I did not know existed. This was followed by an address by Mrs. McNaughtan, which was much enjoyed by all. She showed very plainly the need of organization especially in petitions to the government, where numbers would have so much effect in gaining legislation concerning women's welfare.

I was sorry I had not more to report but as I had not received any calls and hardly any answers to my letters had not much chance to do organizing. I was very glad to learn of the Ormiston women's section. I think the credit is largely due Mrs. McNeal for this organization. I would like to emphasize the great benefits of district conventions. It brings one in touch with people you would otherwise not know. I think in this respect it is greater than the provincial as many will speak at small conventions who would not get on their feet at the large conventions. Incidentally it develops speakers. Altogether quite a lot of enthusiasm was noticed throughout the convention. Mr. Maharg gave an address and also spoke several times as did Mr. Musselman. We are all quite pleased. Mr. Emery, district director is considering keeping the office another year. Much credit is due the Una Local for their splendid band, which was so much enjoyed by all. Rumor has it that district No. 2 may take them to the Regina convention this winter. I am quite sure we will be proud of them. The conventions certainly are an inspiration. I feel now like working good and hard till the end of the year and hope to be able to report a couple more women's sections within next two weeks. If any women in District No. 2 desire my services, all they will have to do is to let me know. I will send any information or come if possible.

Last year Pangman women's section sent in a resolution asking for sanitary closets for the schools. We have taken the matter up with our trustees at Kenneth school with the result that they will be installed within a couple of weeks.

Mrs. D. E. KLINCK,  
Director.

District No. 2.

### THE DILKE W.G.G. FAIR

I am giving the report of the Dilke W.G.G. fair in full—they have earned it. Will our members note the executive, energy and enthusiasm displayed in the arrangements?

V. McN.

I may tell you our fair was a great success. We advertised it well and we had people from a 20 mile radius. It was held at Viewhaven, a beautiful place on Long Lake, 15 miles north from Regina Beach. Many launches brought folks from there. There were over 100 autos and every other kind of vehicle. The visitors numbered over 1,000 (one thousand). A public launch from the Beach took passengers five miles up the lake for 25 cents each. It plied quite a trade. There was sport of all kinds, baseball and so on. We had a booth and had a dance in the evening, giving half proceeds of same to the Red Cross. Altogether we took \$232.60. After paying all expenses and over \$50 in prizes we put \$60 in the bank for next year's fair and gave to Red Cross \$22.75, half proceeds of dance. The fair was the first of its kind in this district. We had an exhibit tent and put all exhibits there. Livestock was given a place under the trees. Miss Frank from Saskatoon University came down and judged. We think every local should try and get up a fair for 1918 as we do not know of anything that advertises the organization better beside giving a fillip to the members. The women were all quite excited over it. The local store-keeper co-operated with us, giving a \$9.00 tea set for best loaf. In all we had three 100 lbs. of flour, three 50 lbs. and three 25 lbs., making in all 525 lbs. of flour to be competed for. We got it for writing to different mills, besides donations from different manufacturers. These fairs are great for keeping up enthusiasm, beside giving excitement in a mild form. We gave a Thanksgiving supper on the



## Broil It

Then you retain all the delicious juices—you get the exquisite flavor—you discover how mild, how tender

### "SWEET CLOVER" BRAND HAM

really can be. "Sweet Clover" Ham is so different from just everyday ham.

Ask for it BY NAME when ordering from your Dealer

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THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Penmans Sweater Coats are specially designed for stylish sport wear—the unusual color combinations give the prettiest possible effect—the quality and finish assure long service and certain satisfaction.

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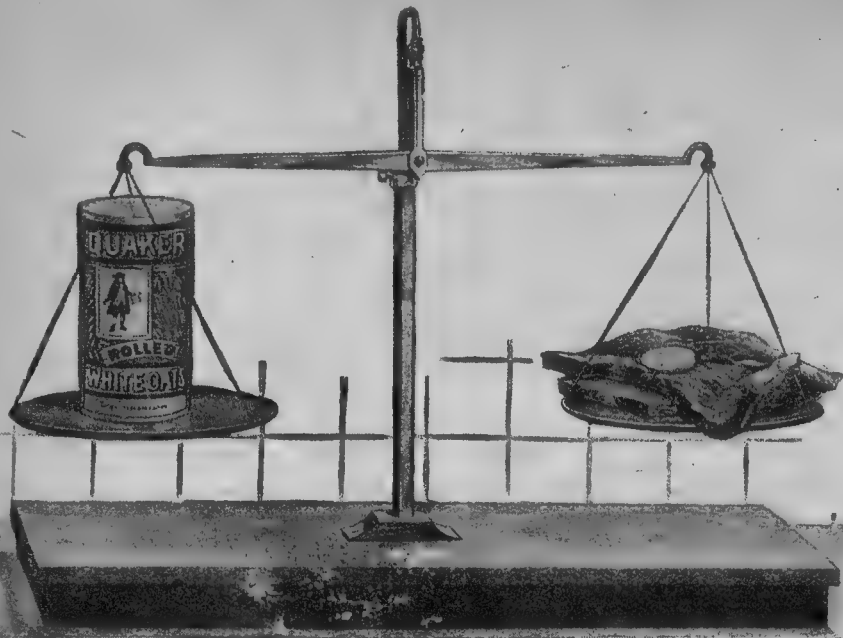
YOU can make your home fireproof and more attractive at small cost by using Metallic Ceiling and Wall Plates. Many beautiful designs with cornices and mouldings for any style of room. You can put them on old walls as easily as new. Wash them or brighten up with paint whenever desired.

"Metallic" Ceiling Plates are sanitary, fireproof, inexpensive and good for a life time.

Write for booklet and prices. We manufacture all kinds of "Metallic" building materials and sell direct at lowest prices.

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**A 12-Cent Package of Quaker Oats  
Equals 2½ Pounds of Round Steak**

The round steak will cost you—for the same nutrition—at least 4½ times as much. Finer steaks will cost 6 to 8 times as much.

Bacon and eggs will cost six times as much. The average mixed diet costs four times as much.

Remember that. Every meal or part-meal made from Quaker Oats means an average saving of 75 per cent.

Yet Quaker Oats is the luxury grade of the best-balanced food in existence. Of the most nutritious grain food. It is *the* food for growth, *the* energy food, and nowadays *the* economy food.

Think what a delightful way this is to bring down cost of living.

## Quaker Oats

*The Extra-Fine Oat Food*

Two-thirds of the oats as they come to us are omitted from Quaker Oats. We use but the queen grains, and we get but ten pounds from a bushel.

The marvellous flavor which results has won millions to this brand. Yet it costs no extra price.

Note the recipes with every package for bread, muffins, pancakes, cookies, etc. There are many delightful ways to use it, outside the cereal dish.

**30c and 12c per package in Canada and United States, except in Far West where high freights may prohibit**

## An Aluminum Cooker for \$1.00

Made to our order, extra large and heavy, to cook Quaker Oats in an ideal way. We have supplied over 1,000,000 homes. Send us five coupons and \$1.00 and this ideal cooker will be sent to you by parcel post prepaid. We supply only one cooker to a family. This offer applies to Canada only. Address:

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Extra Large  
Extra Heavy  
Made to  
Order

8th October and netted in \$48.05 after paying all expenses. We have now \$108.05 in Holdfast Bank. Now we want the men to co-operate with us and build a Grain Growers' Hall, with executive room and kitchenette, so that we can rent it for lectures and so on. We need a hall so badly at Dilke.

MRS. E. OSBORNE,  
Sec.-Treas., Dilke W.G.G.A.

### COMMUNITY FAIR

The W.G.G. Association recently formed at Rabbitfoot Lake, Swanson, organized a neighborhood fair which took place on Monday, October 8. It was a huge success. There were 128 exhibits and 54 prizes. There were competitions for adults in needlework, cookery, plants and photography; for children, school work, potatoes and puppies. In the evening an impromptu program was given, including dialogue by Mr. and Mrs. Kirch, readings and recitations by Mr. Atcheson and Mr. Kevel, songs by Misses Antil, Mr. Murray and Mr. Walker. The children gave dialogues, songs and recitations.

Great credit is due the W.G.G.A. of Rabbitfoot for their effort. The chicken supper was very ably served by Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Scruton.

B. M. CRIMP.

### INSTITUTE DISTRICT CONFERENCES

There has been a great increase in the number of branches of the Women's Institutes of Alberta during the year 1917. Seventy new organizations have started work through the various districts of the province, increasing the membership from 3,000 to 8,000 ladies. The territory covered reaches as far north as Peace River Crossing and as near the International boundary as Cardston and Milk River. With the vast field of work which is opening up for women of our country at this time the activities of women's organizations are becoming more and more extensive and as the importance of the proper development of a new country is of great concern to every loyal citizen, the members of the branches of the Women's Institutes have found that they can assist very materially in the betterment of conditions in all communities, by working co-operatively in the interests of "Home and Country."

It is a well understood fact that different localities and elements bring about a different state of affairs and so the branches of the institutes which are situated north of Red Deer and Edmonton are engaged in solving problems which may not confront the workers south of those districts. Consequently with a view to breaking up the work into its natural divisions, as it were, three districts were formed, viz.: Northern, Central and Southern. This feature of the work brought out the advantage of all the branches of one district meeting to discuss common problems and interests and so three district conferences were arranged for at centres which could be reached by all and at a time when representatives were sure to be present. Up to this time the Southern and Central districts have conferred and the results of this undertaking have been more than successful.

Through the courtesy of the department of agriculture the delegates of the Southern district met in the School of Agriculture in Claresholm on November 6 and 7. Nearly every branch was represented and from the reports of work done by the institutes there can be no doubt that the benefit of these organizations is a existence and pleasure to all districts. In these days the main work of the branches is Red Cross sewing and the raising of moneys for war work funds. Particular note might be made of the Claresholm branch which has raised over \$5,000 this year and sewing over 5,000 articles and in another instance, a two months' old institute raised \$350 and contributed the amount to the Red Cross Fund. Efforts to secure the medical inspection of rural schools, the municipal hospital, and consolidated schools are being made where such conveniences are necessary and in all cases, civic improvement as well as household management and personal education form the regular lines of endeavor.

Several excellent addresses were given at this conference by Mrs. L. C. McKinney, M.P.P., whose subject was

"The Laws of Alberta Affecting Women;" Mrs. Beaubier of California, who is a member of the National Federation of Women's Clubs of America and who gave an interesting account of the workings of that sister organization; Miss Isobel Noble, provincial president of the women's institutes and Mrs. A. H. Rogers, provincial secretary. Miss Hayward, instructor in home economics at the schools treated the delegates to a demonstration in the canning of meats, vegetables and fruits, showing the latest reliable methods of preserving these supplies. The president of the Claresholm branch was kind enough to make arrangements for an entertainment during the evening of the 6th, at which several very enjoyable musical numbers were listened to, rendered by local talent, after which a dainty supper was served and an opportunity was given for all visitors to make friends with their co-workers.

On November 8 and 9 the delegates from branches in the central division of the province met for their conference at the School of Agriculture at Olds. There was the same good attendance as at the southern meetings and again, reports of much work accomplished and good plans for future activity were read, with all phases of war work receiving most attention. Mrs. McKinney of Claresholm spoke on this occasion, explaining the legal status of women in Alberta, and Mrs. O. O. Edwards of Macleod gave a most interesting address on the material and spiritual outlook on life as affected by women's economic position at the present time. Miss Noble, president of the institutes spoke on institute work, setting forth the importance of all members working co-operatively for definite ends.

The instructors in home economics at the school very kindly entertained the delegates at dinner on November 8, after which a reception was given. Miss Storey conducted a demonstration in the preparation of hot supper dishes on the following day, from which many useful ideas and suggestions were obtained.

On November 14 and 15 the northern division will confer at Vermillion, and it is hoped that the same benefit is felt in that locality, from the personal touch with the work as conducted in all parts of the district, as was the case with the southern and central divisions.

MARY MacISAAC,  
Supt. Women's Institutes, Edmonton.

### NEW ENTHUSIASM

Our last meeting was held on the first of the month, 12 members and six visitors being present. The resolutions were received from Mrs. Barrett and brought up before the meeting, discussed and unanimously carried. It is time a change along this line was made. The farm women here feel that they will and are economizing as much as possible on the food problem, and what we save is such a little compared to what is being wasted in alcoholic beverages. Two papers are being prepared on the "Growing Child" for our next meeting.

It was decided that we serve tea some Saturday in Ponoka as soon as possible, the proceeds to go for the Red Cross. We have raised \$99.05 for the Red Cross since we organized and are doing all the sewing possible. Now that the busy time is over we hope to make our meetings more interesting. A great many of the members were unable to attend owing to having threshers.

MRS. F. S. JAMES,  
Maple U.F.W.A., Ponoka, Alta. Sec'y.

### A NEW U.F.W.A.

We have just organized a U.F.W. club at Granum and have our officers elected, but need literature on the subject of club work. We have worked a year for the institute, but we felt that we could do more by working with U.F.A. here in Granum. We have Red Cross work in connection with the rest room and also a library. We would like to get up something new to raise money for Red Cross work. The men give freely so we like to give something in return. Also we would like to encourage the school children. Entertainments are well patronized here.

MRS. C. C. WATERSHEEL,  
Granum, Alta., U.F.W.A. Pres.



# Large Supply of Hog Feed Available

The farmers of Canada and the United States are asked to do their utmost to increase the production of hogs in order to relieve the critical situation in regard to the shortage of meat and fats in Great Britain, France and Italy, there being a shortage of 32,425,000 hogs in Europe.

## Government Co-operation

The Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments are co-operating in every way possible to bring the gravity of the situation before the farmers of Canada and to safeguard the producers from loss in the undertaking.

## Bran and Shorts

By licensing the Flour Mills, the Government allows a profit of but 25 cents a barrel on the flour only—the bran and the shorts are to be sold at cost, which ensures the farmer getting this feed at a moderate price.

Steps have also been taken to prevent the adulteration of bran and shorts.

## United States Corn

The United States has the greatest corn crop in her history—more than 600,000,000 bushels in excess of 1916 and nearly 250,000,000 bushels more than the bumper crop of 1915. The United States will have a large surplus for export which will be available to Canadian producers.

Because of the shortage of the 1916 crop, and to prevent speculation, the United States has sold its corn under license.

The licensing system will not likely be used in connection with the 1917 crop which will be on the market about the middle of December, but the United States Government will exercise some form of control that will prevent speculation.

In the meantime, anyone in Canada can import American corn for any legitimate purpose, such as for feed, by obtaining a license. Application for license is made through the Canadian Food Controller.

## World Shortage of Meat

The world shortage of meat indicates security as to the market. The depletion of the herds of animals in Europe is proceeding with increased rapidity, there now being 115,000,000 less animals in Europe than before the war.

## Allies Killing Animals

On account of the scarcity of ocean tonnage the Allies are adopting the policy of slaughtering their animals to save the space on the ships occupied by the grain hitherto imported for feeding these animals. They prefer to import bacon rather than to produce it, because a given weight of bacon occupies very much less space on board ship than would be required to accommodate the grain it would be necessary to import for the production of hogs.

The Government of Canada is making arrangements to control the spread between the price received by the grower and the price paid by the consumer. The producer will be assured his fair share of the price paid by the consumer.

## Bought Through One Channel

The buying of the meat for the Allies will all be done by the one Commission representing the Allies which will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price.

The Allies are dependent upon Canada and the United States to save the meat situation in Europe. Many shops in Britain have no bacon at all for sale—and for some months past the rising price of bacon has been simultaneous with deterioration in quality, indicating an increasing and general scarcity of this commodity.

## United States Committed

The United States has committed itself to increase its hog production by 25 per cent in 1918.

The determination and fighting spirit of the heroic Canadian troops in Flanders is one example of what Canadians can do when called upon. The appeal is to Canada as well as to the United States to provide the boys in the trenches with their daily ration of  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. bacon per man, and to supply the women and children of Great Britain, France and Italy with the food they so urgently need.

## SAVE THE YOUNG SOWS

Their progeny will be a vital factor in winning the war. A young sow slaughtered now will only produce about 150 lbs. of meat. One litter will yield many times that quantity.

**Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture**

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH  
OTTAWA**



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Thirty years' experience and an up-to-date organization enables us to give you real service in the handling of your grain. You will be absolutely safe in consigning your grain to us. You will be equally safe in investing the proceeds of your grain in—

## CANADA VICTORY WAR BONDS

**WE ARE RELIABLE**

Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you we gave them the best **SATISFACTION**.

## The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

(Try us with a Oar.)

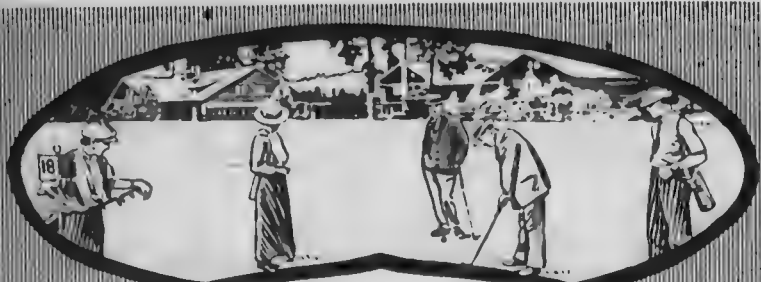
**Fort William Port Arthur**

Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.  
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household.

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**



## The Best Year 'Round Climate in the World

Don't wait for a vacation until you *have* to take one.  
Get away from home *this winter*, meet new people and see something different from the thing with which you make your living.

Take advantage of Special Excursion Rates.  
Tickets on sale December 2nd to 8th.

## THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON OREGON BRITISH COLUMBIA

Here is a winter travel place right at your door. Tempered by the Japan Current, the climate is so mild flowers bloom all the year 'round. There's comfort, vitality, pleasure for you. Automobiling in this land is a joy every month in the year. There are seven thousand miles of good roads.

Winter time is your rest time and the Pacific Northwest is the place for you to make the best use of it.

Write to us for any information.

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Dep't. L, L. C. Smith Building  
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PN4

### EXEMPTION TRIBUNALS

Premier Borden has issued a statement with regard to the work of exemption tribunals. After stating that he has received communications from many parts of the country respecting difficulties which have arisen by reason of inconsistent decisions of tribunals in dealing with exemption, he states that the Military Service Act is being administered under the direction of the Military Service Council in which both political parties are equally represented. The tribunals are about 1,350 in

number and it is inevitable, he says, that amongst so many men selected for the discharge of judicial duties there should be some who would not fully appreciate the responsibilities imposed upon them by their position and who might unintentionally disregard to a greater or less degree the manifest intention of the Military Service Act, and of the instructions thereunder issued to them by the Military Service Council. The object of the act is to provide needed reinforcements by means of a selective draft and it was the intention of par-

liament that those who could serve their country more usefully and essentially by continuing in essential work should continue therein and should be exempt from military service. The intention was not founded upon consideration for the individual as such but in furtherance of the paramount national interest. The instructions issued to the tribunals emphasized the importance of production and especially the production of food and munitions. From reports received it appears that in some instances tribunals have been refusing exemption where the circumstances distinctly required that it should be granted. As for example where exemption has been refused to men long engaged in agricultural production without whose labor such production could not be continued.

These cases can be remedied by appeal. A letter to the registrar of the province is sufficient, and the appellant need not engage the services of a lawyer. The person applying for exemption need not attend before the court of appeal. A statement of his case in writing will be sufficient. Attendance, however, is most desirable wherever possible or convenient. The appeal should be made within three days but the time for appeal can be extended on application to the appeal tribunal and upon application to the minister of justice. There should, however, be no unnecessary delay in taking out the appeal in any case where it has not already been done. Finally, to insure consistency of decision and the impartial administration of the act and to afford the greatest possible protection to the national interest an appeal is provided to the central tribunal at Ottawa, under Mr. Justice Duff.

The attention of those who are included within class 1 is directed to the importance of the category within which they have been classed upon the medical examination. It is only men that have been included within category A who can be called out for active service in the trenches. There is no likelihood of men in category B, C, D, or E, being drafted. The best service they can give to the state is in Canada rather than at the front. This does not apply to defaulters.

### RICE-JONES ACTING MANAGER

The announcement is made that Cecil Rice-Jones, vice-president of the United Grain Growers Limited, has been appointed acting general manager of the company. This change is made necessary by the demands on the time of Hon. T. A. Crerar, president and general manager of the company, in his capacity as minister of agriculture.

### CURRENT EVENTS

A movement is under way in the United States having as its object the nationalization of all the railways of that country. The growth of sentiment in favor of this move has been accelerated by the war. Constant demands are being made by employees for increases of wages and by stockholders for dividends. New capital for improvements cannot be obtained and the very highest services are demanded by the conditions of war. Nationalization is looked upon by many as the only way out.

A bill is before the Saskatchewan Legislature which has for its object the transfer of the examination of medical students to the university authorities. The bill also proposes to recognize osteopaths and chiropractors and to transfer to the university powers that will insure that the public will be treated by men of character.

A Toronto delegate to a labor convention in Buffalo, who characterized conscription laws as dastardly legislation, was called upon to retract and leave the floor of the convention. President Gompers told him that they were at war for the safety of the world's democracy and every honorable thing that can be done must be done to win it.

A large British airplane which flew from England, conducted a successful air attack in the vicinity of Constantinople. The journey was made in a series of eight flights and the machine was actually in the air 31 hours. This

## Ship Your Grain

## Wood Grain Company Limited

To get best results you want experienced men who understand handling grain on samples. Our salesman has had twenty years experience on sample markets and six years on Canada markets.

Mark B.L. Fort William or Port Arthur. Notify Winnipeg.

## A "REESOR" WATCH WILL LAST MANY YEARS

When you buy a watch you want one that you know will be durable and accurate. From the hundreds that we have sold we know that this one will meet every demand—a 15-jewel nickel Reesor Special movement in a \$11 solid nickel dustproof case. Same movement in a Fortune \$15 gold-filled case, postpaid.

"It's a Wonderful Timekeeper"

**D. A. REESOR**

"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses  
BRANDON, MAN.

## Live Poultry Wanted

Hens, per lb.	14c-18c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb.	18c
Ducks, per lb.	16c-17c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.	21c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb.	17c
Geese, per lb.	15c
Fat Geese, per lb.	17c

These prices guaranteed till December 1st. F.O.B. Winnipeg.

All these prices are for Poultry in good condition. We are also handling dry picked poultry, head and feet on, 3 cents above prices mentioned.

**ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.**

57 Aikens St., Winnipeg

## Live Poultry Wanted

Old Hens, per lb.	14c-15c
Roosters, per lb.	12c
Ducks, per lb.	16c
Turkeys, per lb.	21c
Geese, per lb.	15c-16c
Spring Chickens, per lb.	16c-17c

Old Birds in Good Condition

We are also handling Dry Picked Poultry, head and feet on, 3 cents above prices mentioned.

**MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY**

**Standard Produce Co.**

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## LIVE POULTRY

By shipping to us you are assured of honest weight, absolute security, and prompt returns.

### NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Turkeys, from 7 lbs. in good condition, per lb.	21c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, per lb.	17c
Hens, in good condition, per lb.	15c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb.	17c
Roosters, any age, per lb.	12c
Geese, per lb.	16c

All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this issue.

### MAKE YOUR OWN CRATES

To save express charges out on empty crates it would be advisable to make your own crates. Get boxes from your local merchant. The express agent at your point will give you full particulars regarding the company's requirements as to ventilation and crate sizes. We will send crates if requested. The earlier you ship to us, the better for you.

**Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.**

is believed to be the world's record for a cross-country journey and for the weight carried.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, November 26, 1917)

Oats—Comparing the closing prices for Saturday with those of the previous Saturday, we find that November futures are 4 cent higher, December 21 cents higher and May 31 cents higher. There has been no keen cash demand last week, as there was during the previous week, so that the current futures showed less strength than the distant months. Strong American markets have been the chief cause of strength in the local market, where prices are still away out of line for export business. A lack of hedging pressure makes it possible for prices to be maintained at present levels by a fair amount of domestic demand and some speculative trade. An evidence of the amount of domestic demand is shown in the fact that of over ten million bushels of oats inspected this season, less than half has gone into terminals at the lakes. The eastern provinces have also taken considerable quantities.

Barley—Prices have been pretty steady and contract grades show a gain of one cent for the week. Receipts continue quite liberal and are steadily absorbed.

Flax—Receipts have been quite heavy, and there has been a steady decline in the premium for cash flax. With continued large receipts, the congestion in November futures will likely disappear and bring the price to a normal spread over December futures.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	
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## WINTERING IDLE HORSES

For the past few years experiments have been conducted at the Indian Head Experimental Farm relative to the different methods of wintering idle horses. The work horses were divided into three lots of four each. The experiment lasted 90 days. Horses were weighed before and after the experiment.

Lot 1 were kept on light work, such as hauling feed, straw, manure, etc. Their daily ration consisted of 1 pound oat chop to every 100 pounds live weight with the addition of 1 pound bran per horse per day and all the good hay they would eat. The average gain per head during the experiment was 31 pounds and the average feed cost was 29.8 cents per head per day.

Lot 2 consisted largely of brood mares in foal and were allowed sufficient exercise to keep in good shape. Their daily ration consisted of 4 pounds oat chop, 2 pounds bran, 8 pounds hay and all the good oat straw they would clean up. The average gain in weight was 80 pounds per head and the average feed cost was 12.9 cents per head per day.

Lot 3 were turned out daily and allowed the freedom of a straw stack and stabled at night. Their daily ration consisted of 5 pounds oat chop, 1 pound bran and all the oat straw they would eat up clean. The average gain during the experiment was 2 pounds per head and the average feed cost per day was 9.85 cents per head.

From the foregoing results it will be noted that lot 1 made an average daily gain of approximately 1-3 pound per head; lot 2 made an average daily gain of .88 pound per head (of course, this is only to be expected with mares in foal); lot 3 remained practically the same.

From observations during the spring after the horses were put to work it was noted that those having done light work during the winter were in much better shape to withstand the heavy spring work. Even the brood mares were in better shape than lot 3 which received only the maintenance ration.

## THINGS THAT HELP

Have a warm place for the pigs to sleep. Small gable roof hog houses are fine for this. If the skylight can be arranged in the roof to give sunshine so much the better. In a small 6 x 8 house we can winter pigs quite satisfactorily, provided these are well sheltered with straw.

Keep their beds dry by changing them frequently. Warm, dry quarters mean a great deal.

See that the pigs get ventilation, and in the ordinary gable roof house openings should be made in the peak and under the eaves.

Keep them sanitary. Use crude oil to get rid of the lice, and santolin and calomel to get rid of the worms. Eight grains of santolin and 5 grains of calomel to 100 pounds of pig is excellent. This can be mixed with the regular feeds. In case of a 200 pound pig give about one-and-one-half times the amount as for a 100 pound pig.

LIVE POULTRY  
and Eggs Wanted

The approach of Christmas strengthens the demand for poultry. The price of feed is likely to remain high therefore it will pay you to send all your poultry to us at the attractive prices we are offering for early shipment. We can handle any quantity. Live honest weight and pay cash on receipt of goods. You save money by shipping to us because we prepay all express charges for crates sent out to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and do not charge the shipper back with this out-of-pocket expense when sending our returns.

Spring Chickens, good condition, lb. 17c  
Turkeys, in good condition from  
7 lbs. and up, per lb. 21c  
Geese, any age, per lb. 18c  
Ducks, any age, per lb. 17c  
Old Roosters, per lb. 12c  
Old Hens, in good condition, from  
4 lbs. up 15c

All prices quoted hold good until December 25th. All Prices F.O.B.

**Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.**  
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
MENTION THE GUIDE

## KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut. J. C. Smith, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, is dead. Somewhere in France on November 10, he paid the supreme sacrifice. He is another victim of the terrible god of war.

Lieut. Smith was born at Inverness, Scotland, December 14, 1885, where he leaves a widowed mother. He came to the west in 1902. He graduated from Manitoba Agricultural College in 1911 and was one of the most brilliant students that ever attended that institution.

In the winter of 1914-15 Mr. Smith was in charge of the gift of 1,500 horses, made by Saskatchewan to Great Britain, and was then officially received and thanked in the name of the Empire by the late Lord Kitchener. In July, 1915, he obtained a commission as Lieutenant with the 68th Battalion at Regina, being later promoted to Captain, and as such he went over to England with the 68th Battalion on Easter Sunday, 1916.

While in England he took various courses and acted as musketry instructor for several reserve battalions. In



THE LATE LIEUT. J. C. SMITH

order to be sent across to France as soon as possible, Captain Smith reverted to Lieutenant, and in this capacity was attached to the famous "Fighting Fifth" as transport officer.

He is the fifth man from the Saskatchewan department of agriculture to give his life in this war. He leaves a wife and four small children at Cartwright, Manitoba, to whom, with his other relatives, a great host of friends extend their sincerest sympathy.

Fair and honest in his dealings with all, steadfast and loyal to his friends, fearless and true as a soldier, he was a man every inch of him, the type that Canada can ill afford to lose. In him the Saskatchewan department of Agriculture loses a trusted, efficient official, a practical, thorough livestock enthusiast, a fluent speaker, and an able demonstrator, who has done much to further the livestock industry in that province.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 23

ment the arbitrators are given a pretty free hand as to how they shall proceed to ascertain the value of the shares. They must have their report in the hands of the government by March 1, at which time the new parliament will probably have re-assembled for the despatch of business. The agreement provides that during the period the arbitration proceedings are in progress, the C.N.R. will not be permitted to enter upon any large undertakings.

The commission which, following a report made last session by W. F. O'Connor, cost of living commissioner, on the profits made by cold storage companies, conducted a further inquiry, has made its report to the government. The commissioners, in their general findings, confirm to a large degree the

statements of Mr. O'Connor as to the size of the profits made by the William Davies packing concern of Toronto, of which Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial munitions board, is the president. On actual money invested in the business during the year 1916, the company made a little better than 80 per cent. profit, largely on bacon sold to the British war office. This big clean-up was due in a large measure to the immense volume of business transacted, and a contributory factor was the existence of an agreement by which the Davies people had a fixed minimum price. This made it impossible for them to make a loss on a declining market. It was suggested during the course of the inquiry that this preferential arrangement was probably due to the circumstance that Sir Joseph occupied an important public post, which brought him into close relations with the war office. The commissioners report that they could find no evidence of this, and assert that the basis of minimum price for bacon was purely a business arrangement.

Owing to drastic action taken by the government, it will be impossible in the future for a packing house to get away with millions in profits. From now on they will be allowed seven per cent. on the capital investment as undisturbed profits. From seven to fifteen per cent. one half the earnings will be taken by the government, and above fifteen per cent. everything will be taken. This really means, when analyzed, that profits in the future cannot exceed eleven per cent., or seven plus half the difference between seven and fifteen. The action of the government is generally approved, the only criticism being that the order-in-council fixing future profits should have been made retroactive to some extent, in order that a part of the large profits which have been made would be confiscated for the good of the Dominion treasury.

## Start the Pullets Laying

Continued from Page 26

feed it will take about 40 pounds of mangels. Of buttermilk, a hen will drink about 80 pounds or eight gallons in a year. These figures are based on what the pullets required when kept in yards and not allowed free range at any time.

In observing egg production from year to year it will be noticed that a hen always lays the largest number of her eggs in her pullet year. The second year she lays quite a few less and the third year still less. In fact, the decrease each year is so large that it seldom pays to keep a hen over two years.

## Start Them Before December

Pullets to be heavy layers must begin laying not later than the first or second week in December and must keep it up at the rate of not less than four eggs a week all winter, spring and summer. By a heavy layer we mean a hen that lays 200 eggs in one year. This is a high standard for this western country anyway. A hen laying 200 eggs a year in this country is just as good as one laying 240 to 250 in such climates as Ontario. A heavy layer will be more profitable than a poor layer, first because she lays more eggs, and second because she lays quite a number of them when they are high in price.

Another indication of a heavy layer is the number of weeks the pullet skips during the few weeks of extremely cold weather. Every week skipped reduces her chances of being a heavy layer. The pullets going over 200 eggs a year never skip at all during the cold weather, but keep up their production of three or four eggs a week right through it. Pullets which have been properly looked after should average 50 eggs in 100 days, if they are to "pan out" as good layers. A good standard to set in culling out a flock of yearling hens is 100 eggs from December 1 to July 1, or, roughly speaking, 100 eggs in 210 days or seven months. This is called a 50 per cent. egg yield.

While heavy egg production is largely a question of breeding, still a good deal depends on the feed and the general care given. Regular feeding of the right feeds and in the proper amounts counts for a good deal. Exercise is always important to maintain vigor, vitality and health. Many pullets in the fall are quite lousy and cannot, even with the best of feeding, lay eggs. A liberal application of some reliable insect or lice powder is the best

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**AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR FAMOUS** Hop-Malt Extract to make genuine delicious beer at home. Strictly conforming to Temperance Act. Big money for live men. Write for particulars to Department 1, Hop-Malt Company, Hamilton, Ont. 471f

**FOR SALE—SMALL HERD OF REGISTERED** Jersey stock at a reasonable price. Also traction engine, 25-45, and Case separator, 32-54. Inquire, T. W. Holley, 534 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 48-2

**FOR SALE—KODAK WITH COMPLETE** equipment, including enlarging outfit. Can use films or plates. Practically new. For particulars write, L. D. Campbell, Box 97, Biggar, Sask. 48-2

**BECOME AN AUCTIONEER—TERM SOON.** Circular free. Sargent's International Auction School, G. F. Sargent, President, 401 5th St. Sioux City, Iowa. 48-4

**FOR SALE—1917 MODEL FORD, GOOD** shape, used four months, winter and summer tops, 2 extra tires and 2 extra tubes, etc. Snap. Apply S. J. Taylor, 352 Hargrave, Winnipeg. 48-4

**NEEDLES, REPAIRS, FOR ALL MAKES** machines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co. (Accessory Dept.), 300 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 48-4

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**PAY YOUR OUT OF TOWN ACCOUNTS BY** Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

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remedy for these body lice. One application or at the most two will be sufficient.

Colds or other ailments which are common in the fall can be prevented pretty well by following out a proper system of feeding and caring for the pullets.

## CURRIE TO TAKE REST

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian army in France, has expressed a desire to be relieved of his command for a time to recuperate, according to reports. The tremendous strain under which the fierce fighting has placed him has told on his health, and a furlough is necessary for him. He has been continuously in the fighting line since the Canadian troops landed in France, and for months past has been in full command in the great offensive at Lens, and again in the Ypres salient.

## CONTRIBUTIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

We acknowledge receipt of your donation of \$52.75 to our fund for which we send you herewith official receipt. Kindly accept our most grateful thanks for the same and for your continued interest and support which we greatly appreciate.  
A. DE JARDIN, Sec'y.  
Winnipeg, Nov. 19. Belgian Relief Fund.

## PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Previously Acknowledged

Belgian Relief Fund	\$11,534.02
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	527.00
Polish Relief Fund	110.00
Red Cross Fund	4,124.86
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**ORPINGTONS—BUFFS, HENS \$1.50; PULLETS** \$2.00; cockerels \$2.50. Whites, cockerels from prize stock, \$3.00, \$5.00. Some good breeding trios \$8.50. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask.

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, \$2.50. Indian Runner ducks, \$6.00 trio. Large geese, \$3.00. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 47-2

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** healthy vigorous birds, toms \$6.00, hens \$4.00. Please order early. Prompt attention. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 48-3

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS** early hatched, from guaranteed good laying strain, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. M. Hinde, Borden, Sask.

**FOR SALE—100 PURE BRED BUFF ORP-** ington hens, one and two years old, \$1.00 each. Dell Cheley, Carnduff, Sask. 48-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PRIZE** winners, \$4.00 each; two for \$7.00. J. Horner, Box 22, Macleod, Alberta. 48-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EARLY HATCH-** ed, well marked birds, \$2.50 each. Pullets, \$1.50. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 47-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—HIGH-** class cockerels for sale at \$1.50 each. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 45-4

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$6.00;** hens, \$5.00. Unrelated matings. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 46-6

**PURE BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS, \$5.00;** hens, \$3.00 each. Mrs. George Farrell, Court, Sask. 47-2

**FOR SALE—PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK** Cornish, Golden Campines, pen Light Brahmas. Kerr and McGuinness, Brandon. 48-2

**REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES (DORCAS** strain). Few choice cockerels, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Thomson, Box 1322, Moose Jaw, Sask. 48-2

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. ROSE COMB** Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each. Thomas Common, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 48-3

**TOULOUSE GEESSE, SPLENDID BIRDS, SIX** dollars each. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 47-2

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, LARGE DARK** birds from winter laying strain, \$2.00 each. H. C. Dunlop, Edgerton, Alberta. 47-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FOR SALE,** \$2.00 each. Wm. McKenzie, Welwyn, Sask. 47-3

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE** \$2.25 each. A. V. Lott, Findlater, Sask. 48-3

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE** MENTION THE GUIDE

## Here Is Testimony

The main reason why The Guide carries more classified livestock advertising than any other farm journal in Western Canada is because it produces the results which advertisers are looking for. Here are the kind of letters which are constantly coming to The Guide:—

Please find enclosed Postal Note for which kindly continue my ad. on Berkshire Boars and Sows in your paper. I am getting the best of results.

J. A. JOHNSTON, Woolchester, Alta.

October 24, 1917.  
On the 17th of October I had a small advertisement published in The Guide to sell 200 Ewes, and must say was very pleased with the results. The party who was fortunate enough to secure the Ewes came with the first train, bought 100 head, then came back and bought the balance. I also received many inquiries and was sorry to know that I had to disappoint so many people.

E. SCHWARZ, Jasmin, Sask.

October 29, 1917.

Send in your ad. today and watch the orders flow

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

The Guide  
Classified  
Ads. Bring  
Best  
Results

## SHEEP

**1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH** or without lambs. Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire rams for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 37tf

**MR. JAKES, OF CASTOR, ALTA., OFFERS** at the forthcoming Alberta Winter Fair, Calgary, a pure bred registered Suffolk ram lamb for the best carcass of a Suffolk cross-bred lamb or wether, provided there are at least three entries

**PURE BRED OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS** for sale, \$25 each. Rogers Bros., Brookdale, Man. 48-2

**ONE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM FOR** sale, \$25. T. Crick, Viceroy, Sask.

## SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

**WANTED—BROME GRASS, WESTERN RYE.** Timothy seed and seed oats. Growers will do well to mail us samples, stating quantity and price. J. J. Murray & Co., Seed Merchants, Edmonton, Alta. 48-2

**WANTED—TWO CARS OF SEED OATS, FREE** from noxious seeds. Send sample and price to Secretary-Treasurer, Redjacket Local, Moosomin P.O., Sask. 47-2

**SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST-** ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

**FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD BANNER OATS.** government test 85% in six days; 75 cents f.o.b. Saltcoats, Sask. A. C. MacGregor. 48-4

**WANTED—CAR SEED OATS (GUARANTEED).** Send samples, government test, prices. A. Pearce, Red Deer Hill, Sask. 48-2

**1000 BUS. MERCURY BARLEY, \$1.30 PER BUS.** Bags extra. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man.

**SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY** Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

## POTATOES AND HAY

**POTATOES, WILD OR TIMOTHY HAY AND** seed oats in carlots. Just now we have about 2000 tons of wild hay and 500 tons of Timothy to offer. Write us for prices. We sell named varieties of seed oats. Purity and germination guaranteed. J. J. Murray & Co., Seed Merchants, Edmonton, Alberta. 48-2

## FARM MACHINERY

**AN AUSTIN HYDRAULIC JETTING WELL** drilling outfit, duplex pumps, new suction and discharge hose; can drill 4½ holes to 500 ft.; complete with drills, rods, casing lifter, 400 lb. hammer, pipe vice, 2 cutters, stock and dies; also 6 H.P. engine with magneto and belt, on separate truck, all in first class running order. Cheap for quick sale. Bonnie View, Box 387, Lacombe, Alta. 47-2

**CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, 40-62, IN GOOD** shape; gearless blower; new Ruth feeder. Will sell or trade for small oil tractor. Ray Harrison, Red Willow, Alta. 48-3

**FOR QUICK SALE—20 H. TITAN INTER-** national engine, in good shape. Price \$650. W. J. Cawley, Ardill, Sask. 46-3

## FARM LANDS

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 45tf

**WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL** a farm, it will pay you to let us know your requirements. We are in a position to offer you the most efficient service of any Western agency. Let us prove it. Dominion Farm Exchange, 615 Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 45tf

**QUARTER SECTION FOR SALE, \$1,600 CASH.** Good soil and running water; thirty acres broke; small buildings. Write the owner, W. L. Hughes, Emmaville, Sask. 47-2

**IMPROVED QUARTER OR HALF SECTION** farms in Saskatchewan. Write for list showing prices, location and full particulars. General Administration Society, Regina, Sask. 47-6

**FOR SALE—SECTION LAND, 160 ACRES** under cultivation, 400 acres fenced, two houses, stable and granary. J. H. Lennox, Baraca, Alberta. 48-2

**A FEW GOOD IMPROVED FARMS TO RENT,** Waddington & Cronk, Auctioneers, Alameda Sask. 44-7

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

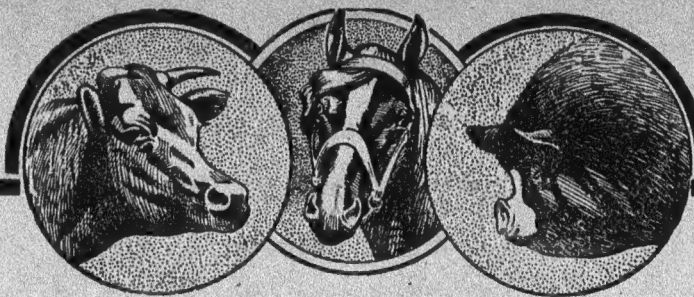
**OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917,** covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed cars of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35tf

**FENCE POSTS, LUMBER, SALT, SUGAR,** cement and plaster. Lowest wholesale prices, Car lot. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 47tf

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR ROUND TAM-** arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.



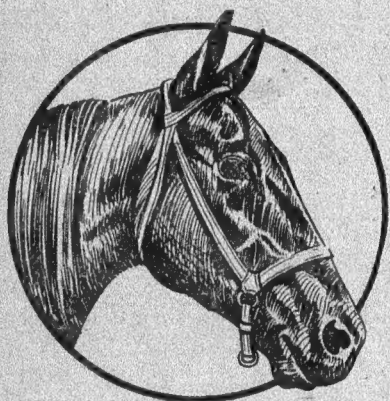
Increase Your Production  
**MAKE  
MORE MONEY**



Buy Canada's Victory  
War Bonds  
Help to Win the War!

## Now That Your Stock Is Tied Up For The Winter

They are immediately deprived of the usual exercise, green grass in season, with the various herbs, plants and roots which they nibbled at from instinct when on free range and which have a tonic effect on the digestive organs thus assisting to assimilate all the food they eat. Stall feeding is an entirely different proposition, and dry or winter feed, even of the best kind, should have mixed with it the ingredients that will promote digestion and complete assimilation of the food consumed. Otherwise the animals become unthrifty, characterized by dry dead coats and later they become hide bound and in general poor condition. You know from experience the effect of change of feed and winter conditions, often the causes of indigestion, stomach trouble, etc. Some animals get in such bad condition that it is impossible to make them thrifty at all during the winter season.



## INTERNATIONAL Stock Food Tonic

solves the problem of winter feeding. It contains the necessary substances which the system requires, in order to properly digest and assimilate the winter feed. It contains such ingredients as nature has provided for stock when given free range on pasture and which are absolutely necessary to promote the health, development and vigor of animals confined in stables.

**International Stock Food Tonic** is just the thing for young stock. It greatly helps to promote rapid growth; it keeps the blood pure; keeps the appetite and helps digestion and assimilation, resulting in full value being obtained from all the feed eaten. It will keep all stock in a more productive condition. We highly recommend the use to you of **International Stock Food Tonic** right at this season of the year for all your stock. Prevention is better than cure—it is more profitable to keep your stock in condition than to let them get unthrifty and then have to pull them up. This preparation is for sale by dealers everywhere in convenient size packages—**50 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.50** lithograph tins, also 25 pound pails at **\$3.75** each. The cost to use it is very small—"three feeds for 1 cent." The results obtained in stopping the wastage in feed alone will pay for its use many times over.

### For Your Horses

Keep horses thrifty and healthy with nice glossy coats. If you have a horse that is hide-bound, rough, off its feed or in a run-down or over-worked condition, use **International Stock Food Tonic**. The remarkably quick results obtained will be evident in the improved all-round condition and appearance of the animal.

South Woodlee, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—**International Stock Food Tonic** is good and I am using it every day, and couldn't get along without it, and out of the 400 pounds I purchased in September, I only have 25 pounds left and am purchasing a further supply at once.  
(Signed) A. J. BROOKER.

R. F. D. No. 1, Mull, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—In regard to your **International Stock Food Tonic**, would like to say that I have used it for a number of years and it certainly does all that you claim for it, especially for small pigs. I always feel safe in recommending it to anyone. Am feeding it now with good results, for with pork at the present prices we like to hurry the pigs along, and your tonic certainly does it.  
(Signed) JOHN D. NEWCOMBE.

### For Your Cows

**International Stock Food Tonic** tones up the sluggish digestive organs of your milch cows, assisting them to extract all the milk-producing substances from the food. The cows thus give a larger flow of richer milk.

### Read These Letters:

Glen Miller, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—I have used your valuable **International Stock Food Tonic** for over fifteen years. My stable is never without it; simply because I would not do without it as long as I can buy it. I always buy it by the pail—generally fifteen dollars' worth. Being a constant user of it, I can recommend it to anyone.  
(Signed) S. S. ROMBOUGH.

Aneroid, Sask.

Dear Sirs:—I have used **International Stock Food Tonic** for five years now, and it is a fine preparation for all animals, especially for over-worked horses, to build them up again, besides, which it is so reasonable to purchase.  
(Signed) E. COTTERELL.

Monticello, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—I have used **International Stock Food Tonic** for years, and I don't think it can be beat for keeping horses in good shape.  
(Signed) GEORGE MAXWELL.

### For Your Hogs

**International Stock Food Tonic** increases your hog profits by giving quick growth and by keeping hogs healthy. It is not what a hog eats but what is digested and assimilated that means rapid growth and profitable feeding.

Ruthven, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—As I believe your **International Stock Food Tonic** the best on the market, you can ship me one hundred pounds at once and oblige.  
(Signed) ALFRED W. LEE.

Mervin, Sask.

Dear Sirs:—I have used your **International Stock Food Tonic**, and I find it a good preparation for all kinds of stock. It produces more fat in the least time than anything I know of.  
(Signed) J. HUGHILL.

High Prairie, Alta.

Dear Sirs:—I have a fine bunch of hogs to turn off this fall, thanks to **International Stock Food Tonic**. I think it is splendid for all stock. My two mares did fine and had two fine-looking colts. My yearling colts also look fine, and my calves did better than in previous years. I shall always recommend it to anyone when the chance occurs.  
(Signed) JAMES BABKIRK.

Kispix, B.C.

Dear Sirs:—I have used **International Stock Food Tonic** on a number of run-down horses. It is all right for any kind of stock, but especially for horses.  
(Signed) J. ERNEST JOHNSON.

**International Stock Food  
Co. Limited**  
Toronto Canada

Also manufacturers and sole proprietors of International Poultry Food Tonic, Grofast Calf Meal, International Louse Killer, Silver Pine Healing Oil, International Worm Powder, Dan Patch White Liniment, International Colic Remedy, International Heave Remedy, International Distemper Remedy, etc., etc.

